

EDISI KEDUA

ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

Cara Efektif
Membangun Percakapan Praktis,
Dialog, dan Meeting Club

PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113 Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta, sebagaimana yang telah diatur dan diubah dari Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2002, bahwa:

Kutipan Pasal 113

- (1) Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000,- (seratus juta rupiah).
- (2) Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500.000.000,- (lima ratus juta rupiah).
- (3) Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf a, huruf b, huruf e, dan/atau huruf g untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp1.000.000.000,- (satu miliar rupiah).
- (4) Setiap Orang yang memenuhi unsur sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) yang dilakukan dalam bentuk pembajakan, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp4.000.000.000,- (empat miliar rupiah).

EDISI KEDUA

ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

Cara Efektif

**Membangun Percakapan Praktis,
Dialog, dan Meeting Club**

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INDONESIA

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh isi buku ini dengan cara apa pun,
termasuk dengan cara penggunaan mesin fotokopi, tanpa izin sah dari penerbit.

Kata Pengantar

Dengan senantiasa memanjatkan puji dan syukur ke hadirat Allah SWT, Tuhan penguasa segalanya, tiada daya dan upaya yang bisa terwujud kecuali dengan seizin-Nya. Semoga segenap aktivitas yang kita laksanakan mendapatkan rahmat dan berkah, sehingga secara keseluruhan apa yang kita lakukan bernilai ibadah. Demikian juga dalam penyusunan buku ini yang berjudul *English in Real Situation: Cara Efektif Membangun Percakapan Praktis, Dialog, dan Meeting Club*.

Buku ini terdiri atas 22 unit yang umumnya setiap unit meliputi: *conversation, wordlist, conversation activity, grammar focus, dan exercise*. Komponen-komponen tersebut terintegrasi satu sama lain. Hal ini dimaksudkan agar mudah dipahami secara cepat dari setiap pembahasan. Olehnya, penekanan dari setiap unit bukan pada penghafalan perbendaharaan kata, melainkan bagaimana perbendaharaan tersebut digunakan melalui *conversation* dialog, dan membuat komunitas berbahasa Inggris. Realitas menunjukkan bahwa sering dalam suatu perbendaharaan kata bermakna sama, akan tetapi penggunaannya berbeda. Dengan demikian, secara tidak langsung makna dan maksud dari setiap perbendaharaan kata, struktur tata bahasa bisa dengan mudah dipahami.

Buku ini diawali dengan bentuk percakapan, '*greetings and leave takings*' terkait dengan kata-kata sapaan dan perpisahan yang sering digunakan dalam kegiatan sehari-hari. Berbagai macam bentuk kali-

mat dalam percakapan sebagai variatif berbahasa dengan tujuan dan maksud yang sama. Demikian juga *vocabulary* yang digunakan bervariasi, disesuaikan dengan keadaan atau situasi percakapan. Unit selanjutnya membahas tentang *introduction*, diawali dengan pengenalan diri sendiri kemudian dilanjutkan dengan cara memperkenalkan orang lain. *Conversation* dan *conversation activity* terkait dengan pembahasan, serta latihan merupakan bagian yang tak terpisahkan yang kesemuanya adalah bagian kejelasan dari pembahasan dimaksud. Unit ketiga, tentang ucapan terima kasih dan permintaan maaf atau dalam bahasa Inggris dikenal dengan '*thanking and apologizing people*'. Respons dari ucapan terima kasih serta permintaan maaf juga bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari unit ini. Hal ini dimaksudkan agar pembaca tidak hanya mengucapkan respons ucapan terima kasih, misalnya "*it is all right*", sementara respons tersebut berbagai macam bisa digunakan. *Grammar focus* pada unit ini adalah *continuous tense*, sebab pada dasarnya *thanking and apologizing* banyak digunakan pada kegiatan yang sementara berlangsung.

Dengan demikian, secara keseluruhan buku ini mulai dari unit 1 hingga unit 20 menggunakan pendekatan komunikatif melalui percakapan dengan penekanan tersendiri, baik dari segi tata bahasa maupun dari segi perbendaharaan kata. Demikian pula latihan yang menyertainya pada setiap unit mengarah pada pendekatan komunikatif.

Khusus pada unit 21 sedikit berbeda dengan unit sebelumnya, di mana tidak disertai dengan *grammar focus* dan *conversation*. Namun unit ini merupakan pengembangan dan sekaligus kumpulan dari unit-unit pembahasan sebelumnya. Unit ini mengarah pada '*English Meeting Materials*' (percakapan yang biasa digunakan dalam suatu pertemuan) untuk membangun komunitas berbahasa Inggris. Unit ini diawali dengan berbagai cara dalam pengenalan diri, mulai dari cara pertama hingga cara keempat. Selanjutnya diikuti dengan bagaimana memberikan sambutan dalam bahasa Inggris (*welcome speech*) mulai dari cara pertama hingga cara ketiga. Selanjutnya, juga diberikan contoh tentang cerita pendek dan cerita bersambung (*short and continuous story*)



dalam *meeting* bahasa Inggris. Tidak hanya itu, unit ini juga tak luput dari berbagai contoh permainan yang sering digunakan dalam *meeting*. Secara keseluruhan, pada unit 21 ini merupakan stimulus agar peserta *meeting* aktif berpartisipasi dalam *meeting* bahasa Inggris.

Akhir dari buku ini adalah unit 22, membahas tentang berbagai kategori perbendaharaan kata. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk lebih mendekatkan pemahaman dengan pembahasan sebelumnya, sehingga dapat mempermudah baik dalam membuat kalimat maupun dalam melakukan percakapan sehari-hari.

Sebagian isi buku ini diangkat dari bahan kuliah mata kuliah *Speaking* yang dipandu oleh kedua penulis Dr. Muhammad Yaumi, M.Hum., M.A., dan Drs. Syahid, M.Ed.M. Oleh karena itu, sumber aslinya sebagian dapat ditelusuri seperti yang tertera dalam bibliografi dan sebagian lain tidak dapat ditelusuri, namun telah dibukukan dalam bentuk bahan ajar yang kemudian dikembangkan dalam buku ini. Tentu saja, kedua penulis dibantu oleh beberapa orang dalam merekonstruksi bahan-bahan yang menjadi unit dalam buku ini, termasuk yang mengedit dan menata. Mereka adalah Sitti Fatimah S. Sirate, SP., M.Pd., Ratnawati, S.Pd., dan Nurlaeli Hidayanti, S.Pd., dan kepada mereka, kami mengucapkan terima kasih yang tak terhingga atas segala bantuan yang dicurahkan sehingga dapat menjadi buku referensi sederhana ini. Begitu pula kepada Mbak Endah dari Penerbit Prenadamedia Group yang telah mendorong kedua penulis mempercepat penyelesaian penulisan naskah buku ini, kepadanya diucapkan terima kasih yang setinggi-tingginya.

Walaupun demikian, tidak ada kata sempurna dalam setiap karya, keterbatasan dalam diri seseorang merupakan suatu kepastian yang tak ditawarkan. Olehnya, kritik dan saran perbaikan terbuka bagi siapa saja agar buku ini lebih bisa bermanfaat di masa yang akan datang.

Yaumi dan Alek



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

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PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

1

Greetings and Leaving Takings

A. Greetings (Teguran, Sapa)

Greetings

Hello!

Hi!

Good morning!

Good afternoon!

Good day!

Good evening!

How are you!

How are you getting along?

How's everything?

How's life?

How have you been?

Responses

Hello!

Hi!

Good morning!

Good afternoon!

Good day!

Good evening!

I'm fine, thank you.

Just fine, thanks.

Pretty good, thanks.

It's going quite well, thanks.

I've been very well, thanks.

1. Conversation

- a. Hi, Sri. How are you?
- b. Hi, Min. I'm fine, thank you. And you?
- a. Fine, thanks. Where are you going now?
- b. I'm going to campus.

- a. How are you getting along, Sri?
b. Pretty well, thanks. And how are you?
a. Just fine, thanks. Is your father at home?
b. He left for Bandung this morning.
He'll be back tomorrow morning.
a. All right. I'll see him tomorrow.
b. I hope so.

2. Expression

Good morning	= selamat pagi
Good afternoon	= selamat petang (siang, sore)
Good day (jarang digunakan)	= selamat siang
Good evening	= selamat malam
How are you?	= apa kabar?
Fine, thank you	= baik-baik, terima kasih
How are you getting along?	= Apa kabar selama ini?
How have you been?	= Bagaimana segala sesuatunya?
How is life?	= Apa kabar (sudah akrab)
Quite well	= baik sekali
Very well	= sangat baik
Just fine	= baik-baik saja

B. Leave Takings (Perpisahan)

Good bye	= selamat tinggal, selamat jalan
Bye bye	= selamat berpisah, selamat jalan
Good night	= selamat tidur (di waktu malam)
See you tomorrow	= sampai jumpa besok
See you again next week	= sampai ketemu lagi minggu depan
See you later	= sampai ketemu nanti
So long	= ayo, mari



1. Expressions Before Leave Takings

I think it's time to say good bye now.

(rasanya sudah saatnya untuk mohon diri.)

I'm afraid that I must be off now.

(saya rasa saya harus pergi sekarang.)

I'd better be on my way.

(baiklah saya meneruskan perjalanan.)

I have to go now.

(saya harus pergi sekarang.)

I must be going now.

(saya harus pergi sekarang.)

2. Responses

Really?

= sungguh?

Why so soon?

= mengapa begitu buru-buru?

Don't be in a hurry!

= jangan buru-buru, dong

Just stay a little longer?

= di sini dulu sebentar

Can't you stay a bit longer? = tidak dapatkah tinggal di sini lebih lama?

3. Conversation

a. Good morning, sir. How are you?

b. Good morning. I'm fine, thank you. And how are you?

a. I'm quite well, thanks. By the way, is there any class today?

b. I think the class has been changed to Sunday, hasn't it?

a. I think so. But I think you have another class, don't you?

b. No, I don't have any class today. I'm sorry I must be off now.

a. Oh, so soon?

b. I have an appointment with *Mr. Ahmad* this afternoon.

a. Give my kind regard to your parents.

b. Thank you. Goodbye.



4. Expressions

bye-bye	= selamat berpisah, selamat jalan
good night	= selamat tidur (di waktu malam)
see you	= sampai jumpa
tomorrow	= jumpa besok
next week	= minggu depan
later	= nanti
so long	= ayo, mari
really	= sungguh
hurry	= buru-buru
appointment	= janji
kind regard	= salam baik

C. Conversation Activity

Stand up, please !	= silahkan berdiri !
Sit down, please !	= silahkan duduk !
Come in, please !	= silahkan masuk !
Please come forward!	= maju ke depan
Repeat after me !	= ulangi sesudah saya !
Close the door!	= tutup pintu
Open your book!	= buka bukumu!
Return your friend's book!	= kembalikan buku temanmu!
Raise your hand(s), please!	= acungkan tangan!
Raise your voice!	= besarkan suaramu!
Turn off the light!	= padamkan lampu
Turn on the light!	= nyalakan lampu
Take off your shoes!	= tanggalkan sepatumu
Put on your t- shirt!	= pakai baju kaosmu!
Pass the book to Ali!	= berikanlah buku itu pada Ali!
Don't be noise!	= jangan ribut
Keep silent, please!	= silahkan diam
Don't bother with that!	= jangan repot-repot



Clean the whiteboard!	= bersihkan papan tulis
Look at me!	= lihat saya
Listen to me!	= dengarkan saya
Get the marker!	= ambil spidol
Clear off everything from your desk	= sisihkan semua apa yang ada di atas meja

D. Grammar Focus

► To be (am/is/are)

Positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(You're)
they		(They're)

Negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	is not	(He's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or he isn't)
it		(it's not or he isn't)
we	are not	(We're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

E. Exercise

Write am, is, or are!

1. The weather ___ nice today.



2. I ____ not tired.
3. This bag ____ heavy.
4. These bags ____ heavy.
5. Look! There ____ Carol.
6. My brother and I ____ good tennis players.
7. Amy ____ at home. Her children ____ at school.
8. I ____ a taxi driver. My sister ____ a nurse.
9. My keys ____ in my bag.
10. Jenny ____ 18 years old.



2

Introduction

A. Self-Introduction (Perkenalan Diri)

1. Allow me to introduce myself to you all.
My name is Ahmad Yani.
You can call me Yani.
I come from Jakarta.
I live at Jl. Sultan Alauddin Number 1.
2. Let me introduce myself.
My name is David Johnson.
Please call me Dave.
I'm from Toronto, Canada.
3. Hi! My name is Antonio Tavares.
I am from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Please call me Tony.
4. I would like to introduce myself.
I am Kato.
I'm from Kyushu, Japan.
5. Halo! My name is Noriko Sato.
I am from Osaka, Japan.
6. It's really an honor for me to be here to introduce myself to you all.
My name is Joko Supriyanto.

Please call me Joko.

I'm from Indonesia.

honour = *kehormatan* (British)

honor = *kehormatan* (American)

B. How to Introduce Someone to Others

- John : Good morning, Mr. Green. How are you?
Mr. Green : I'm just fine, thanks. Are you well today, John?
John : I'm very well, thank you. How is Helen?
Mr. Green : She is fine, too. By the way, may I introduce you to Agus?
John : That's a good idea. Where is he?
Mr. Green : Wait a moment, please! Agus.....!
Agus : Yes, sir. What can I do for you?
Mr. Green : Agus, this is my student, John
 John, this is my adopted son, Agus
Agus : Hello, John, it's nice to meet you.
John : Hello, Agus. It's nice to meet you, too.
Agus : It's been a pleasure.
John : Yes, I've enjoyed it.
Agus : See you later, John. Good bye, Mr. Green.

C. Expressions

- By the way = ngomong-ngomong
That is a good idea = itu gagasan yang bagus
How do you do? = (mirip) apa kabar
Wait a moment = tunggu sebentar
Adopted son = anak (lk) angkat
It's nice to meet you = senang bertemu Anda
Pleasure = kesenangan



D. Conversation Activity

1. a. What is your name?
b. My name is
- a. Is your name Ahmad?
b. Yes,/No,
2. a. Where do you come from? (where are you from?)
b. I come from (I'm from)
- a. Do you come from Bima?
b. Yes,/No,
3. a. Where do you live?
b. I live at
- a. Do you live in Jakarta?
b. Yes,/No,
4. a. Whom do you live with?
b. I live with
- a. Do you live with your parents?
b. Yes,/ No,
5. a. How did you come here?
b. I came here by/on
- a. Did you come here on foot?
b. Yes,/No,
6. a. How long do you need to come here?
b. I need about
- a. Do you need one hour to come here?
b. Yes,/No,
7. a. How many brother and sister do you have?
b. I have brother/s and sister/s.
- a. Do you have two brothers and no sister?
b. Yes,/No,



8. a. What is your hobby?
b. My hobby is
a. Is swimming your hobby?
b. Yes,/No,
9. a. What is your favorite food/drink/actor/TV program?
b. is my favorite food.
a. Is RCTI your favorite TV program?
b. Yes,/No,
10. a. What do you want to be?
b. I want to be a
a. Do you want to be a businessman?
b. Yes,/No,
11. a. How long have you been studying English?
b. I have been studying English since/for.....
a. Have you been studying English for 6 years?
b. Yes,/ No,
12. a. What is your opinion about studying English?
b. Studying English is
a. Do you think studying English is boring?
b. Yes,/No,
13. a. What is your joy And sorrow during you study English?
b. My joy is and my sorrow is
a. Is studying English difficult?
b. Yes,/No,
14. a. What sort of woman/man do you like best?
b. I like the woman/man who are
a. Do you like woman/man who is good in heredity?
b. Yes,/No,



15. a. When and where were you born?
 b. I was born on July 5th 1980 in Bulukumba.
- a. How old are you?
 b. I'm years old.

E. Grammar Focus

► Am/is/are (Question)

Positive

I	am
he she it	is
we you they	are

Question

am	I?
Is	he? she? it?
are	we? you? they?

- “Am I late?” “No, you’re on time.”
- “Is your mother at home?” “No, she’s out.”
- “Are your parents at home?” No, they’re out.”
- “Is it cold in your room?” “Yes, a little.”
- Your shoes are nice. Are they new?



► **Short answer**

Yes,	I	am.
	he	is.
	she	
	it	
	we	Are.
	you	
	they	

No,	I'm	not.
	he's	
	she's	
	it's	
	we're	
	you're	
	they're	

No,	he	isn't.
	she	
	it	
	we	aren't.
	you	
	they	

- “Are you tired?” “Yes, I am.”
- “Are you hungry?” No, I’m not, but I’m thirsty.”
- “Is your friend Japanese?” “Yes, he is.”
- “Are these your keys?” “Yes, they are.”
- “That’s my seat.” “No, it isn’t.”



F. Exercise

Write questions. Use *is* or *are*!

1. (at home/your mother?) *is your mother at home?*
2. (interesting /your job?) _____
3. (the stores/open today?) _____
4. (interested in sport/you?) _____
5. (near here/the post office?) _____
6. (at school/your children?) _____
7. (blue/your car?) _____
8. (from Bandung/Nicole?) _____
9. (at school/your children?) _____
10. (in the library/your teacher?) _____



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

3

Thanking and Apologizing People

A. Thanking (Ucapan Terima Kasih)

Thank you	= terima kasih
Thanks	= terima kasih
Thank you very much	= terima kasih banyak
Thank you so much	= terimakasih banyak
Thanks a lot	= banyak terima kasih
Thanks for coming	= terima kasih atas kedatangan Anda
That's very kind of you	= Anda baik sekali
I'm much obliged to you	= saya sangat berterutang budi pada Anda
I'm very grateful to you	= saya sangat berterima kasih pada Anda

1. Responses to Thanks

You are welcome	= terima kasih kembali
That's alright	= baiklah
Don't mention it	= jangan katakan itu
Never mind	= tidak mengapa
Don't think about it	= jangan pikirkan itu
It's nothing	= itu bukan apa-apa
Don't thank me	= jangan berterima kasih kepada kami

2. Conversation

- a. Excuse me, may I borrow your dictionary, please?

- b. Why Not. Here it is.
- a. Thank you very much.
- b. That's alright.
- a. This dictionary is very complete.
- b. Really?
- a. Yes. Here you are. Thank you so much.
- b. Never mind.

B. Apologizing (Permintaan Maaf)

I'm sorry	= maafkan saya
I'm very sorry	= saya sangat menyesal
I'm terribly sorry	= saya sangat menyesal
Forgive me	= maaf
Pardon me	= maaf
I apologize to you	= saya minta maaf kepada Anda
My apologies to you	= permintaan maaf kepada Anda
I beg your pardon	= saya minta maaf
It was my fault	= itu kesalahan saya
Excuse me	= maaf, terima kasih

1. Responses to Apology

It doesn't matter	= tidak apa-apa
Certainly	= tentu saja
Never mind	= jangan ambil pusing
Don't worry about it	= jangan risaukan hal itu
That's all right	= baiklah
It isn't your fault	= itu bukan kesalahan Anda
Of course	= baiklah
Don't mention it	= jangan katakan hal itu
Oh it's nothing	= ah tidak apa-apa



2. Conversation

- a. Excuse me, but I've got to get at the next stop.
 b. Ouw, you're standing on my foot.
- a. I'm sorry. I didn't do it intentionally (*dengan sengaja*).
 b. But you have to be careful.
- a. I'm very sorry. It was all my fault (*kesalahan*).
 b. That's alright. Please be careful (*hati-hati*).
- a. See you.
 b. Bye.

C. Conversation Activity

Make dialogue describing thanking and apology!

D. Grammar Focus

► Present Continuous

The present continuous is am/is/are + doing/eating/running.

Am/is/are + -ing= something is happening now.

I	am	doing living going staying, etc.
he	is	
she		
it		
we	are	
you		
they		



am	I	Doing living going staying, etc.
is	he	
	she	
	it	
are	we	
	you	
	they	

I	am (not)	doing living going staying, etc.
He	is (not)	
she		
it		
We	are (not)	
You		
they		

- I'm working. I'm not watching TV.
- Chris is taking a bath.
- You're not listening to me.
- The phone is ringing.
- The children are doing their homework.
- Is it raining?
- Are you feeling O.K.?

E. Exercise

Write true sentence!

1. (I/not/wash/my hair) _____
2. (it/snow) _____
3. (I/study/English) _____
4. (You/read/newspaper) _____
5. (He/not/wear/shoes) _____
6. (The sun/shine) _____



7. (working/Luis/today) _____
8. (your parents/television/watching) _____
9. (you/listening/to me?) _____
10. (coming/the bus?) _____

PRENADAMEDIA GROUP



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

4

Asking Permission

A. Asking for Permission

Can I	= dapatkah saya
Is it all right if I	= apakah baik jika saya
May I	= boleh saya
Do you mind if I	= apakah anda keberatan jika ...?
I wonder if I could? P*	= saya ingin tahu jika saya dapat
Would you mind if Ied? P*	= tidak keberatankah anda jika

1. Positive Responses

Sure,	= pasti
Yes, certainly	= yah, memang, tentu saja
No, go ahead	= tidak, teruskan
By all means. P*	= tentu saja
Not at all. P*	= sama sekali tidak

2. Negative Responses

Sorry but	= maaf soalnya
I'd rather you didn't	= saya ingin Anda jangan ...
I'm sorry but	= maaf
Well actually I'd rather you didn't. P*	= baiklah sebenarnya saya ingin Anda tidak melakukannya

P* = Polite

3. Conversation

1. Tina : Can I borrow your dictionary?
Andi : What kind of dictionary do you want?
Tina : I want English-Indonesian dictionary arranged by Hasan Shadily.
Andi : Wait a moment. This one you mean?
Tina : You are right. May I see it?
Andi : Here you are.
Tina : Thank you very much.
Andi : That's all right.
2. a. I wonder if I could use your phone?
b. By all means. Go ahead.
a. Would you mind if I opened the window?
b. Well actually I'd rather you didn't. I've got a cold.

B. Conversation Activity

Do the following sentences by using the above forms!


1. Open the window = buka jendela
2. Use his dictionary = menggunakan kamusnya (lk)
3. Read her newspaper = membaca surat kabar (pr)
4. Borrow her umbrella = meminjam payungnya
5. Smoke = merokok
6. Take a photo of him = mengambil; gambarnya
7. Turn on the light = menyalakan lampu
8. Ask him some questions = menanyakan dia beberapa pertanyaan
9. Sit next to him = duduk di sampingnya
10. Close the door = tutup pintu
11. Copy his notes = menyalin catatannya
12. Speak to her after class = berbicara kepadanya setelah pelajaran
13. Move this table = memindahkan meja ini
14. Visit her = mengunjungi dia



- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15. Pick him up | = menjemput dia |
| 16. Accompany them | = menemani mereka |
| 17. Take care of him | = menjaganya |
| 18. Record the lesson | = merekam pelajaran |
| 19. Be absent from next class | = tidak hadir pada pelajaran berikut |
| 20. Bring a friend | = membawa teman |
| 21. Leave early | = berangkat lebih awal |

C. Grammar Focus

► Request with modals, if clauses, and gerunds

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  | Less formal | Can I borrow your pencil? |
| | | Could you lend me a jacket? |
| | | Is it O.K. if I use your phone? |
| | | Do you mind if I use your CD burner? |
| | | Would it be O.K. if I picked it up on Friday? |
| | | Would you mind if I borrowed your Camera? |
| | | Would you mind letting me use your laptop? |
| | | I wonder if I could borrow some money. |
| More formal | I was wondering if you'd mind lending me your car? | |

D. Exercise

Make requests using these cues. Then practice with partner.

- You want to borrow your classmate's underwater camera for a diving trip.
A: I was wondering ...
B: Sure, that's fine. But please be careful with it.
- You want to use your roommate's computer.
A: is it O.K. ... ?
B: You can use it, but please save my work first.



3. Your neighbor has a car. You need a ride to class.
A:
B: I'd be glad to. What time?
4. You want a friend to help you move on Saturday?
A:
B: I'm really sorry. I'm busy the whole weekend.
5. You want to borrow your cousin's DVD of *Spider Man*.
A:
B: Actually, I already lent it to Serena. Sorry!



5

Asking Direction

A. Conversation

Tina : Excuse me, could you tell me the nearest station, please?

Mr. Yaumi : Yes, go along this street. Go past the Muhammadiyah University. Take the first right at the traffic light. Keep going and you'll see the station on your right.

Tina : Thank you very much.

Mr. Yaumi : You are welcome.

Andi : Excuse me, Could you tell me how to get Hasanuddin university?

Mr. Yaumi : Yes, take a number 7 Mini-Bus at the fork of that road. Turn right about 100 m to get the parking place. Get in the Mini-Bus and go along that way. Keep going until you find two gates on the left side in front of gasoline station. Get out at the crossroad if you want to visit the central office of Hasanuddin University.

Andi : I see, Thank you very much.

Mr. Yaumi : That's all right.

B. Wordlist

go along	= ikut
go past	= lewat, teruskan
roundabout	= jalan berputar
crossroad	= perempatan
go over	= menyeberang
bear right	= belok kanan
a fork	= pertigaan
go ahead	= Lurus, jalan terus
straight ahead	= lurus ke depan
on the left	= sebelah kiri
on the right	= sebelah kanan
alley	= lorong
path	= Jln. Setapak

C. Conversation Activity

Make a dialogue with your partner. Use the following places or change the suitable places in your home town!

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| - Mandala Monument | - Benteng Rotterdam |
| - Karebosi Link | - Ratu Indah Mall |
| - Central market | - Central post office |
| - Your home | - Transtudio |
| - Bantimurung | - Tanjung bunga, etc. |

D. Grammar Focus

► Preposition

- Tracy is going **to** Hawaii Next week.
 - We walked **from** the hotel **to** the restaurant.
 - A lot of English word come **from** Latin.
-



- Why are you looking **out of** the window
- We jumped into the water.
- I took the old batteries **out of** the radio.
We say put something in ... (not usually into).
- I put new batteries **in** the radio.
- Don't put your feet **on** the table
- Please take your feet **off** the table
- Be careful! Don't fall **off** your bicycle
- We got on the bus downtown.

- We walked **up** the hill to the house.
- Be careful! Don't fall **down** the stairs.

- The plane flew **over** the mountains.
- I climbed **over** the wall into the yard.
- Some people say it is unlucky to walk **under** a ladder.

- The old highway goes **through** the city.
- The new highway goes **around** the city.
- The bus stop is just **around** the corner.

- Let's go for a walk **along** the river.
- The dog swam **across** the river.

- They walked **past** me without speaking.
- A: Excuse me, how do I get the hospital?
B: Go along this street, **past** the movie theater, under the bridge,
and the hospital is on the left.

E. Exercise

Write a preposition (over/from/out of, etc.)

1. I looked _____ the window and watched the people in the street.
2. My house is very near here. It's just _____ the corner.
3. Do you know how to put film _____ This camera?



4. How far is it _____ here _____ the airport?
5. We walked _____ the museum for an hour and saw a lot of beautiful pictures.
6. You can put your coat _____ The back of the chair.
7. In tennis, you have to hit the ball _____ the net.
8. Silvia took a key _____ her bag and opened the door.

PRENADAMEDIA GROUP



6

Daily Activity

A. Conversation

Pupik : What time do you usually get up, Dewi?

Dewi : I usually wake up early but I get up at 5 o'clock.

Pupik : What do you do after getting up?

Dewi : After getting up, I go to the bathroom and take a shower. Then I shave, brush my teeth and comb my hair, and then I put on my clothes.

Pupik : What do you do after getting dressed?

Dewi : After I get dressed, I have breakfast.

Pupik : What do you have for breakfast?

Dewi : I have juice, cereal, toast, and coffee.

Pupik : What time do you usually leave home every morning?

Dewi : I always leave home at 7.30 to study.

Pupik : What time do you finish studying every day?

Dewi : I finish studying at 2 p.m. but I have to go out for lunch at 12.30.

Pupik : What time do you usually have dinner at home?

Dewi : I eat dinner at about 7 o'clock.

Pupik : What do you do after eating dinner?

Dewi : I study my lesson and read newspaper for a While.

Pupik : What time do you go to bed at night?

Dewi : I usually go to bed late at night.

► **Wordlist**

wake up	= terjaga sadar dari tidur
get up	= bangun
bathroom	= kamar mandi
take a shower	= mandi (pancuran)
take a bath	= mandi (pakai timba)
take ritual ablution/washing	= mengambil air wudhu
shave-d shaven	= bercukur
brush-ed	= sikat
comb-ed	= menyisir
put on	= mengenakan/memakai
get dressed	= berpakaian
cereal	= biji-bijian (kacangan)
toast	= roti panggang
fried rice	= nasi goreng
leave-left	= meninggalkan, berangkat
go out	= keluar
have breakfast	= sarapan
eat lunch	= makan siang
eat dinner	= makan malam
late at night	= larut malam

B. Conversation Activity

1. a. What time do you usually get up in the morning?
b.....
2. a. What do you usually do after getting up?
b.....
3. a. What time do you leave home every day?
b.....
4. a. What time do you go home?
b.....



5. a. What do you do after coming home?
b.....
6. a. What time do you usually go to bed?
b.....

C. Addition

1. Make dialogue to practice about the above forms!
2. Describe your real daily activity in front of your friends!

D. Grammar Focus

► Simple present

Positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

Negative

I	don't	work like do have
we	(do not)	
you		
they		
he	doesn't	work like do have
she	(does not)	
it		

- I work in an office. My brother works in a bank.
- Anne lives in Canada. Her parents live in the U.S.



- John has lunch at home every day.

We use the simple present for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time.

- I like big cities.
- The stores open at 9 o'clock and close at 5.30.
- The earth goes around the sun.

Always/never/often/sometimes/usually + simple present

- Sue always gets to work early. (Not Sue gets always)
- We often sleep late on weekends
- I usually drive to work, but I sometimes walk.
- Julia never eats breakfast.

We use do/does in simple present questions.

Question

Do	I we you they	work? like? do?
does	he she it	read?

Study the word order

Do/does + *subject* + *base form*

Where	Do	you	work	on Saturday?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	
	do	you	wash	your hair?
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Puerto Rico?



Question with always/usually/ever

What	do does do	you Chris you	always ever usually	have call do	breakfast? you? on weekend?
------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------

What do you do? = What's your Job?

- “What do you do?” “I work in bank.”

Short answer

Yes,	I/we/you/they do . he/she/it does .
------	--

No,	I/we/you/they don't . he/she/it doesn't .
-----	--

- “Do you play cards?” “No, I don't.”
- “Do your parents speak English?” “Yes, they do.”
- “Does Chol Soo work hard?” “Yes, he does.”
- Does your sister live in Vancouver?” No, she doesn't.”

E. Exercise

- Put the verb in the correct form, positive or negative!
 - Megan *speaks* four language-English, Japanese, Arabic, and Spanish. (speak)
 - I *don't like* my job. It's very boring. (like)
 - “Where's Mark?” “I'm sorry. I _____.” (know)
 - Sue is very quiet person. She _____ very much. (talk)
 - It's not true! I _____ it!(believe)
 - Mark is a vegetarian. He _____ meat. (eat)
 - Jim _____ a lot of coffee. It's his favorite drink. (drink)
 - That's very beautiful picture. I _____ it very much. (like)
- Write question. Use the word in parentheses (+ do/does. Put the words in the right order.



1. (where/live/your parents?) *where do your parents live?*
2. (How often/TV/you/watch?) _____
3. (you/want/what/for dinner?) _____
4. (like/you/football? _____
5. (your sister/work/here?) _____
6. (ever/snow/it/here?) _____
7. What/means/this word?) _____
8. (to the movies/ever/you/go?) _____
9. (you/early/always/get up?) _____
10. (How much/to call Mexico/it/cost?) _____



7

Talking About object

A. Forms

This is a/an..... (ini ... tunggal)

what = apa

That is a/an(itu ... tunggal)

which = yang mana

These are some... (ini ... jamak)

whose = milik siapa

Those are.....(itu ... jamak)

where = di mana

B. Conversation

1. a. What is that?
b. This one you mean?
2. a. No, that one I mean.
b. That is a handbag
3. a. Whose handbag is that? Is it yours?
b. This is not mine. This bag is Ali's
4. a. Where is yours?
b. I put it at home
5. a. What are those over there?
b. Those are books
6. a. Whose books are those?
b. Those books belong to me

7. a. Are those pens yours, too?
b. No, those pens aren't mine
8. a. Which are your pens?
b. These are mine

C. Conversation Activity

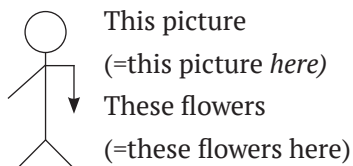
Make dialogue by using the following Nouns!

bracelet	= gelang
comb	= sisir
earrings	= anting-anting
eraser	= penghapus
flashlight	= senter
file folder	= map
hammer	= palu
handkerchief	= sapu tangan
marker	= spidol
necklace	= kalung
purse	= dompet (pr)
ring	= cincin
saw	= gergaji
screw driver	= obeng
spade	= sekop
stick	= tongkat
stove	= kompor
toothbrush	= sikat gigi
wardrobe	= lemari pakaian
wallet	= dompet (lk)

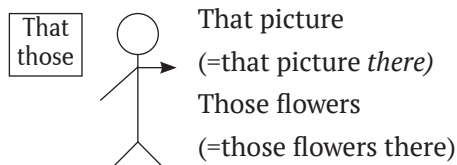


D. Grammar Focus

▶ This/these and that/those



▶ This/these and that/those



We use this/these/that/those with a *noun* (this picture/ these girls, etc.) or without a noun.

▶ With a noun

- This hotel is expensive, but it's very nice.
- Do you like these shoes? I bought them last week.
- "Who's that girl?" "I don't know."
- Those apples look good. Can I have one?

▶ Without a noun.

- This is nice hotel, but it's very expensive.
- "Excuse me, is this your bag?" "oh yes, thank you."
- Who's that? (=Who is that person?)
- Which shoes do you like better- these or those?

▶ That = something that *has happened*

- "I'm sorry, I forgot to call you." "That's all right."
- That was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.

▶ That = what somebody *has just said*

- "You're a teacher, aren't you?" "Yes, that's right."
- "Mark has a new job." He does? I didn't know that."



- “I’m going on vacation next week.” “Oh, that’s nice.”
- **We use this is ... and is this ...? On the telephone.**
 - Hello, this is Dave. (= the speaker)
 - Is this Sarah? (=the other person)
- **We use this is ... to introduce people.**
 - Amy : Brian, this is Chris.
Brian : Hi, Chris. Nice to meet you.
Chris : Hi, Brian.

E. Exercise

Complete the sentences with this or that’s or that!

1. A : I’m sorry I’m late.
B : *That’s* all right.
2. A : I can’t come to the party tomorrow
B : Oh, _____ too bad. Why not?
(on the telephone)
3. A : Hello, Kim. _____ Sue.
B : Oh, hi Sue. How are you?
4. A : You’re lasy!
B : _____ not true!
5. A : Beth plays the piano very well.
B : Really? I didn’t know _____
6. (Mark meets Paul’s sister Amy)
Paul : Mark, _____ my sister Amy.
Mark : Hi, Amy.
7. A : I’m sorry I was angry yesterday.
B : _____ OK. Forget it!
8. A : You’re a friend of John’s, aren’t you?
B : Yes, _____ Right.



8

Talking in Various Places

A. In a Restaurant

1. Conversation

Andi : Good morning.

Waiter : Good morning, sir. Please come in! What can I do for you, sir?

Andi : I'd like a cup of tea please. Could you bring me some sugar?

Waiter : Certainly, sir.

Andi : Do you have any bread, cheese, and a glass of water?

Waiter : Sure. Wait a moment. Here you are. And please enjoy these!

Andi : Thank you.

Waiter : you are welcome.

Andi : Could you pass me the spoon please?

Waiter : Yes, of course. Here it is.

Andi : May I have more than one cup of tea?

Water : Here you are.

2. Expressions

► Take a seat please

Please have a seat = silahkan duduk

What can I do for you? = apa yang dapat saya bantu buat Anda?

I'd like a/some... = saya ingin _____

Could you bring me a/some...? = dapatkah anda membawakan saya ...

Certainly/sure/yes, of course	= yah, tentu saja
Why not	= kenapa tidak
Have you got any ...?	= apakah ada ...?
Wait a moment!	= tunggu sebentar!
Here you are	
Here it is	= ini ... nya

B. At the Table (Di Meja Makan)

1. Conversation

- a. Let's have breakfast.
- b. What do you usually have for breakfast?
 - a. I usually have fried rice, an egg, and tea.
 - b. How would you like your tea made?
 - a. I'd like it strong, please.
 - b. And the egg?
 - a. I want it soft-cooked. Please help yourself. This is home made.
 - b. Thank you, it's very delicious.
 - a. Would you like have some more?
 - b. Yes please.
 - a. This cucumber is for appetizer and the fruits are for dessert.
 - b. I see.

2. Expressions

1. Please help yourself to the ...
Just help yourself to the ... = Silahkan ambil sendiri
2. Won't you have a taste of this...? = Maukah Anda mencicipi ini?
3. This food is very tasty = makanan ini sangat sedap
4. Have some more = ayo tambah lagi
5. This is for appetizer = ini untuk pembangkit selera
6. This is for dessert = ini untuk pencuci mulut



7. Shrimp don't agree with me = saya alergi dengan udang
 8. This food is home made = masakan ini buatan sendiri

3. Wordlist

appetizer	= pembangkit selera makan
dessert	= pencuci mulut
strong	= kuat, kental
rotten	= basi
bitter	= pahit
sour	= asam
sauce	= kuah
salty	= asin
hot	= panas, pedas

C. At the Shop (Di Toko)

1. Conversation

- Seller : What can I do for you, sir?
 Visitor : I'm looking for a shirt size 15.
 Seller : Yes, sir. I'll be glad to show you some. What color would you like?
 Visitor : I'd like either green or red.
 Seller : Here they are, sir. This red one is very nice and suits you well.
 Visitor : Can you show me some others? The color is not as dark as I like.
 Seller : What brand do you want to buy, sir?
 Visitor : Frankly, I'm not really familiar with the brands.
 Seller : Okay then. Let me suggest you that this one is very nice brand for you.
 Visitor : How much is it?
 Seller : It is Rp 25.000,-.
 Visitor : How much is all of that?
 Seller : The soap is Rp 1.500,-, the tooth paste is Rp. 1000,-, That's Rp 27.500, total.



Visitor : Can I pay here?

Seller : No, sir. Pay at the cashier over there.

Visitor : Thank you very much.

2. Wordlist

look for = mencari

show = menunjukkan, memperlihatkan

either ... or ... = baik ... maupun .../... juga ...

suit = cocok, sesuai, pantas

brand = merek

frankly = terus-terang

familiar = tahu menahu, terkenal, asing

D. At the Doctor's Office

1. Conversation

Patient : Good evening, Doctor!

Doctor : Good evening, take a seat, please. What's the problem?

Patient : I've had a heavy headache for the last two days. And my throat is very sore.

Doctor : Are you coughing?

Patient : No, Doctor. But I'm always sneezing.

Doctor : OK. Let me check. It's nothing serious. You have just got a slight case of influenza. I'll write a prescription for you. Here you are.

Patient : Thank you.

Doctor : You're welcome.

Patient : Excuse me, Doctor. If I'm not mistaken it is written here ascorbic acid. What's that, Doctor?

Doctor : That's Vitamin C. I'm giving you Vitamin. C in a high dosage.

Patient : What's Vitamin C used for?

Doctor : Vitamin C is very useful in increasing the body's resistance to stress and infection.



2. Wordlist

heavy	= berat
headache	= sakit kepala
throat	= tenggorokan
cough	= batuk-batuk
sneeze	= bersin
prescription	= resep
mistaken	= salah
high dosage	= dosis tinggi
used for	= manfaat
increase	= meningkatkan
resistance	= daya tahan
infection	= infeksi

E. In a Barber Shop

1. Conversation

Visitor : My hair is too long. I'd like to get a hair cut, please.

Barber : How do you want your hair cut?

Visitor : I want to get it cut in closely cropped style.

Barber : Do you mean a crew cut?

Visitor : No, sir. I mean Mandarin style.

Barber : All right.

Visitor : Not too short on the sides because I have a part in the middle.

Barber : How about the side- burns?

Visitor : I want to have a little cut of them.

Barber : I see.

2. Wordlist

cropped style	= cukur pendek
crew cut	= cukur prajurit
part	= bagian, belahan
burns	= cambang



F. In a Beauty Shop (Di Salon Kecantikan)

1. Conversation

- Visitor : I want to go to a party tonight. Could I have a sanggul?
- Beauty Waitress : Yes, you could, Madam. What style do you like best?
- Visitor : Well, I'd like the modern one.
- Beauty Waitress : All right. I'm sorry, Madam. Your hair is full of dandruff.
- Visitor : That's the thing. I've tried many kinds of Shampoo, but they don't give the results.
- Beauty Waitress : You should not use a foaming shampoo.
- Visitor : Why?
- Beauty Waitress : It'll destroy your scalp.

2. Wordlist

dandruff	= ketombe	foaming	= berbusa
destroy	= merusak	scalp	= kulit kepala

G. At the Hotel

1. Conversation

- Visitor : Good morning, I'd like to rent a room at this hotel for tonight.
- Receptionist : We have a single room on the second floor.
- Visitor : OK. I'll take it. How much is the rate?
- Receptionist : It is about Rp 450.000,-a night.
- Visitor : Good. How do I pay?
- Receptionist : You can pay when you are checking out.
- Visitor : Is it easy to get a meal?
- Receptionist : Yes, sir. We have the special café on the first floor. And if you want to enjoy typical food of Indonesia you can find out around that street. It's near here.



Visitor : I see
 Receptionist : Let me show you the room.
 Visitor : It is a pleasure. Thank you.
 Receptionist : You are welcome.

H. Some Other Conversations

1. Conversation

1. Agus : Hello, Jhon. How are you this morning?
 John : I'm very well, thank you.
 Agus : What are you doing here, Jhon?
 John : Actually, I'm going to attend English meeting club. I'm standing here to wait for my friend's coming.
 Agus : English meeting? Where?
 John : We want to perform the English meeting program in FILVIP.
 Agus : Can you tell me what the FILVIP stand for?
 John : FILVIP is the abbreviation of Fatiya International Language Village Program. Through this program we can improve our English. That's why, it's better for you to join the program together with us.
 Agus : Really? May I?
 John : Of course you may. Let's go there.
 Agus : That's a brilliant idea. Let's go.
2. Paul : Hallo Indra. How are you?
 Indra : Hello, Paul. I'm fine, thank you.
 Paul : Do you mind if I attend the English meeting in your club?
 Indra : No, that's alright. I'll welcome you to our English Club.
 Paul : Can you tell me what the name of your club is?
 Indra : Our club's name is FEMEC. It is the abbreviation of Fatiya English Meeting Club.
 Paul : It's a very good name. Is the program suitable for beginners?



Indra : Yes, of course. This program is deliberately made for the beginners, but, there are many senior can handle you.

Paul : How many participants usually attend the meeting?

Indra : Actually, we have much more participants than the other clubs because it is the combination of all departments of the institute. Let's go there right now.

Paul : OK. Let's go.

3. Lucky : Hallo, Frankie boy. Do you mind if I sit down?

Frank : Oh, it's you again, Lucky.

Lucky : I saw you yesterday, Frankie. I followed you to the factory.

Frank : what? You follow me? Why?

Lucky : Because, I am very interested in you.

Frank : Well, did you find a job? Did they give you a job yesterday?

Lucky : I think you know the answer.

Frank : Look! Do you mind if I ask you anything?

Lucky : No, sir. Go ahead, kid.

Frank : You always talk about a job. But what is it?

Lucky : I can't tell you that. But I can tell you this? There is a lot of money in it. I told you that when I saw you here before. Do you want to know more? Are you interested?

Frank : I I

Lucky : Because if you want to know more, I mean If you're really interested, Herry can tell you more. And he's waiting in a bar. Are you coming?

Frank : I'll try to do it.

2. Wordlist and Expressions

actually = sebenarnya

as a matter of fact = sebenarnya

(be) going to = akan

attend = mengikuti

meeting = pertemuan



stand-stood	= berdiri
wait -waited for	= menunggu
tell-told	= memberitahukan, menceritakan
stand for	= arti, makna
abbreviation	= singkatan
through	= melalui
improve	= memperbaiki
that's why	= oleh karena itu
it's better for	= sebaiknya
together	= bersama
really	= benar? Sungguh?
perform	= melaksanakan
do you mind if ...	= Apakah anda keberatan jika
no, that's alright	= tidak apa-apa
it doesn't matter	
never mind	
no problems	
suitable	= sesuai, cocok
deliberately	= dengan sengaja
beginner	= pemula
combination	= penggabungan
department	= departemen, jurusan

I. Grammar Focus

1. Conjunction

► And, but or so, because

We use these words (conjunction) to join two sentences. They make one longer sentences from two shorter sentences:

Sentences A : The car stopped.

Sentences B : the driver got out.

The car stopped, **and** the driver got out.



► **And/but/or**

Sentences A

We stayed at home,

My sister is married,

He doesn't like her,

I bought a newspaper,

It's nice house,

Do you want to go out,

and

and

and

but

but

or

Sentences B

we watched television.

she lives in London.

she doesn't like him.

I didn't read it.

it hasn't got a garage.

are you tired?

In lists, we use commas (,). We use and between the last two things.

► **So (the result of something)**

Sentences A

It was very hot,

They had some free time,

I don't like to travel,

so

so

so

Sentences B

we opened the window.

they went for a drive.

I haven't been to many places.

► **Because (the reason for something)**

Sentences A

We opened the window,

They didn't go for a drive,

Lisa is hungry,

because

because

because

Sentences B

it was very hot.

they didn't have time.

she didn't have lunch.

Because is also possible at the beginning. We use comma.

J. Exercise

Write sentences about what you did yesterday. Use the word in parentheses ().

1. (and) *Last night I stayed home and studied.*
2. (because) *I went to bed very early because I was tired.*
3. (but) _____
4. (and) _____
5. (so) _____
6. (because) _____



Days, Dates, and Months

A. Days

Expressions

1. What day is it today?
2. What day is today?
3. What's the day today?
4. What day was it yesterday?
5. What day is tomorrow?

Responses

- Today is Saturday.
 It's Saturday.
 It's Monday today.
 Yesterday was Friday.
 Tomorrow is Monday.

1. Conversation

- a. What day is it today?
- b. It is Sunday.
- a. What day is it tomorrow?
- b. It is Monday.
- a. What day is the day after tomorrow?
- b. The day after tomorrow is Tuesday.
- a. What day was it yesterday?
- b. It was Saturday.
- a. What day was the day before yesterday?
- b. The day before yesterday was Friday.
- a. What day is it before thursday?

- b. The day before thursday is Wednesday.
- a. How many days are there in a week?
- b. There are seven days in a week. They are; Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

2. Wordlist

sunday	= minggu	Monday	= senin
tuesday	= Selasa	Wednesday	= Rabu
thursday	= Kamis	Friday	= Jumat
Saturday	= Sabtu	after	= sesudah
before	= sebelum	yesterday	= kemarin
tomorrow	= lusa		
the day before yesterday		= kemarin dulu	the day after

B. Dates

1. Expressions

1. What date is today?
2. What's the date today?
3. What was the date yesterday?
4. What is the date tomorrow?
5. What date is Independence day?

2. Conversation

Tina : Andi, What's the date today? Do you have a calendar?

Andi : Yes, I do. Today is October 1st 1980.

Tina : Today is your birthday, isn't it?

Andi : No, it isn't.

Tina : When were you born?

Andi : I was born on April 4th, 1981

Tina : Where were you born?

Andi : I was born in a little town not far from here.

Tina : Where were you on July 27th, 1996?



Andi : I was in Jakarta during the Month of July.

Tina : What happen was on the date?

Andi : There were many disturbances at the time, namely: murder, robbery, rape, kidnapping, arson, assault, violation of human rights.

3. Wordlist

date	= tanggal
born	= lahir, dilahirkan
birthday	= hari ulang tahun
murder	= pembunuhan
robbery	= perampokan
rape	= perkosaan
kidnap	= penculikan
arson	= pembakaran
assault	= penyerangan
violation	= pelanggaran
human right	= hak asasi manusia

Note:

On April 4th 1980 = On April the fourth nineteen eighty

On 4th April 1980 = On the fourth of April nineteen eighty

4. Months

- January	- February
- March	- April
- May	- June
- July	- August
- September	- October
- November	- December



C. Grammar Focus

1. Simple Past

► **Am/is(present)** —————> **was (past)**

- I'm tired. (now) - I was tired last night.
- Where is Beth? (now) - Where was Beth yesterday?
- The weather is nice today - The weather was nice last week.

► **Are(present)** —————> **were (past)**

- You are late. (now) - You were late yesterday.
- They aren't here. (now) - They were not here last Sunday.

Positive		Negative		Question	
I	was	I	was not (wasn't)	was	I
he		he			he
she		she			she
it		it			it
we	were	we	were not (weren't)	were	we
you		you			you
they		they			they

- Last year Amy was 22, so she's 23 now.
- When I was child, I was afraid of dogs.
- We were hungry after the trip, but we weren't tired.
- Was the weather nice when you were on vacation?
- Those shoes are nice. Were they expensive?
- Why were you late this morning?

Short answer

Yes,	I/he/she/it was.
	We/you/they were.

No,	I/he/she/it wasn't.
	We/you/they weren't.



- “Were you late?” “No, I wasn’t.”
- “Was Scoot at work yesterday?” “Yes, he was.”
- Were Amy and Matt at the party?” “ No, they weren’t.”

D. Exercise

Write was/wasn’t or were/weren’t!

1. We weren’t happy with the hotel. Our room was very small, and it wasn’t very clean.
2. Bill _____ at work last week because he _____ sick. He’s better now.
3. Yesterday _____ a holiday, so the banks _____ closed. They’re open today.
4. “ _____ Kate and John at the party?” “ Kate _____ there, but John _____ ”
5. “Where are my keys?” “ I don’t know. They _____ on the table, but they’re not there now.”
6. You _____ at home last night. Where _____ you?



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

10

Telling Time

A. Conversation

- a. Excuse me. What time is it?
- b. By my watch it's ten o'clock. Sometimes my watch is fast.
- a. What time do you get up every morning?
- b. I get up before five o'clock every day.
- a. Will you be here at ten thirty tomorrow?
- b. Yes, I will. I will be here on time tomorrow.
- a. It's time to go now. Where's my hat?
- b. Here's your hat over here.
- a. It must be time to go. We don't want to be late.
- b. Your hat is over here
- a. Does your watch keep good time?
- b. Yes, it's never fast or slow.

B. Wordlist

correct	= benar, tepat
get up	= bangun
wake up	= terjaga
on time	= tepat waktu

C. Practice

Read the following time comprehensively!

- 01.00 = one o'clock
- 01.09 = nine minutes past one
- 01.10 = ten past one (minute can be omitted)
- 12.15 = a quarter past twelve
- 09.30 = half past nine
- 09.45 = a quarter to ten
- 09.50 = ten to ten (minutes can be omitted)
- 12.15 = twelve fifteen
- 09.00 a.m. = nine o'clock in the morning
- 09.00 p.m. = nine o'clock in the evening
- a.m. = ante meridian; between midnight and noon
- p.m. = post meridian: after midday

In order to have a clear concept about the time, the following numerals will be explained.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 = one | 2 = two |
| 3 = three | 4 = four |
| 5 = five | 6 = six |
| 7 = seven | 8 = eight |
| 9 = nine | 10 = ten |
| 11 = Eleven | 12 = twelve |
| 13 = thirteen | 14 = fourteen |
| 15 = fifteen | 16 = sixteen |
| 17 = seventeen | 18 = eighteen |
| 19 = nineteen | 20 = twenty |
| 21 = twenty one | 30 = thirty |
| 31 = thirty one | 40 = forty |
| 41 = forty one | 50 = fifty |
| 51 = fifty one | 60 = sixty |
| 70 = seventy | 80 = eighty |
| 90 = ninety | 100 = one hundred |



101	= one hundred and one
1.000	= one thousand
1.001	= one thousand and one
1.000.000	= one million
1.000.000.000	= one thousand million, one milliard (U.S.A. one billion)

D. Grammar Focus

Time expressions

I get up	at 7.00	in the morning	on weekdays
I go to bed	around ten	in the evening	on weeknights
I leave work	early	in the afternoon	on weekends
I get home	late	at night	on Fridays
I stay up	until midnight		on Saturdays
I wake up	before/after noon		on Sundays.

E. Exercise

Complete these sentences with time expressions!

1. I get up _____ six _____ the morning _____ weekdays.
2. I go to bed _____ Midnight _____ weeknights.
3. I start work _____ 11.30 _____ night.
4. I sleep _____ noon _____ Sundays.
5. I have a little snack _____ 9.00 _____ the evening.



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

Talking About Weather and Seasons

A. Weather

1. Conversation

- a. It's a beautiful day, isn't it?
- b. Yes, the sky is so clear.
- a. I like this kind of weather.
- b. Of course, you do. I guess every one does.
- a. The weather is good today.
- b. Yes, but it's a little too cold for me.
- a. It's because you used to live in a tropical country.
- b. Yes, I guess so.
- a. The weather today is worse than yesterday.
- b. Yes, it is colder and windy too.
- a. Don't let the children go and play outside.
- b. That's right. This kind of weather is not good for a child.

B. Seasons

1. Conversation

Ali : How many seasons are there in Europe?

Mr. Jhon : There are four seasons: summer, autumn, winter, and spring. What about in Indonesia?

Ali : There are two seasons in Indonesia, namely dry season and rainy season.

Mr. Jhon : Actually, Indonesian seasons can be predicted and we can enjoy them well.

Ali : You are right. You know that we enter rainy season on December to March and dry season on June to September. What about seasons in Europe?

Mr. Jhon : Summer begins on June 21st. Autumn on September 21st, Winter on December 21st, and Spring begins on March 21st.

2. Wordlist

dry season	= musin panas
rainy season	= musin hujan
summer	= musim panas
autumn	= musim gugur
winter	= musim dingin
spring	= musim semi
weather	= cuaca
used to	= terbiasa dahulu
tropical	= tropis

C. Grammar Focus

► Used to

Dave a few years ago

I work in fāctory

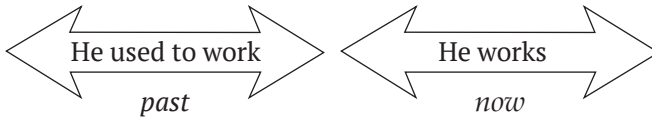
Dave today

I work in ā šūpermārket

I ūsed to work in fāctory



Dave used to work in factory = he worked in a factory in the past, but he doesn't work there now.



I/you/we/they he/she/it	used to	be work have play (etc.)
----------------------------	---------	--------------------------------------

- When I was child, I used to like chocolate.
- I used to read a lot of books, but I don't read much these days.
- Liz has short hair now, but it used to be very long.
- Amy used to have a piano, but she sold it when she moved.

The negative is **I didn't use to**

- When I was child, I didn't use to like tomatoes.

The question is **did you use to**?

- Where did you use to live before you came here?

We use **used to** ... only for the past. You cannot say "I use to ..." (present)

D. Exercise

Complete these sentences. Use *used to* or the simple present (I play/he lives, etc)!

1. I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
2. "Do you play any sports?" "Yes, I play basketball."
3. "Do you have a car?" "No, I _____ one, but I sold it."
4. Fu chen _____ a waiter. Now, he's the manager of a restaurant.



5. "Do you go to work by car?" "Sometimes, but usually I _____ by train."
6. When I was child, I never _____ vegetables, but I eat them now.
7. Suree loves to watch TV. She _____ TV every night.
8. We _____ near the airport, but we moved to the city a few years ago.
9. Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I _____ up very early.
10. What games _____ you _____ when you were child?



12

Asking Question

Sebelum dijabarkan lebih jauh bagaimana membangun percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris, perlu dijelaskan tentang rumusan dasar pertanyaan sebagai landasan pokok terbentuknya percakapan-percakapan itu.

Pada dasarnya, percakapan yang dihasilkan dalam setiap pembicaraan terbentuk dari dua model pertanyaan, yakni (1) *yes-no questions* dan (2) *wh-questions* (lihat dasar-dasar penguasaan bahasa Inggris lewat *Your Basic Vocabulary*). Untuk lebih jelasnya tentang kedua model pertanyaan tersebut, berikut ini masing-masing akan dijelaskan penggunaannya.

A. Yes-No Questions

Model pertanyaan ini dibentuk dengan menggunakan *Auxiliary Verbs* sebagai pertanyaan, misalnya: *To be* (am, is, are-was were), *To do* (do, does-did), *To have* (have, has-had), dan *Modal Auxiliaries* (shall, will, (be) going to, can, may, must-should, would, might).

1. To be (am, is, are → was were)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. <i>Are you a student?</i> | = apakah Anda seorang mahasiswa? |
| b. <i>Is it a marker?</i> | = apakah ini spidol? |
| c. <i>Is she wishy-washy?</i> | = apakah dia (pr) plin-plan? |

- d. *Is he woozy?* = apakah dia (lk) bingung?
- e. *Are they in the classroom?* = apakah mereka ada di kelas?
- f. *Are you still at home?* = apakah Anda masih ada di rumah?
- g. *Were you sleeping* = apakah Anda sedang tidur
- h. *when I came?* = ketika saya datang?
- i. *Were they smoking* = apakah mereka sedang merokok
- j. *at 6 o'clock yesterday?* = pada jam 6 kemarin?
- k. *Was she called last night?* = apakah dia dipanggil tadi malam?
- l. *Was the book brought?* = apakah buku itu dibawa dahulu?

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut cukup dengan *yes* atau *no*.
Misalnya: (a) Yes, I'm; (b) Yes, it's.

Bacalah kategori kata berikut dan buatlah pertanyaan seperti di atas!

► Noun (people)

barber	= tukang cukur
carpenter	= tukang kayu
garbagemen	= tukang sampah
passenger	= penumpang
refugee	= pengungsi
sailor	= pelaut
stewardess	= pramugari
treasurer	= bendaharawan
wayfarer	= musafir, pelancong

► Noun (things)

acne	= jerawat
bracelet	= gelang
earring	= anting-anting
flashlight	= senter
hammer	= palu
handkerchief	= sapu tangan
wardrobe	= lemari pakaian
waterfall	= air terjun



► Adjectives

abhorrent	= benci, jijik
acquisitive	= tamak, rakus
balding	= mulai botak
brazen	= kurang ajar, tidak tahu malu
dizzy	= pusing tujuh keliling
hypocritical	= munafik, bermuka dua
idolatrous	= musyrik
jealous	= iri hati, cemburu
pimply	= berjerawat
talented	= berbakat

► Adverb of place

here	= di sini
there	= di sana
at the bank	= di kantor bank
at the post office	= di kantor pos
in the library	= di perpustakaan

► Regular verbs

abduct	= menculik, melarikan
abet	= bersekongkol dengan
affront	= menghina
afield	= menyeleweng, menyimpang
allude	= menyinggung
blaspheme	= mengutuk
blemish	= mencemarkan, menodai
bootleg	= menyelundupkan
bootlick	= menjilat
calumniate	= memfitnah



► **Irregular verbs**

bite-bit-bitten	= mengigit
blow-blew-blown	= meniup
cling-clung-clung	= berpegang teguh
mislead-misled-misled	= menyesatkan
shake-shook-shaken	= menggoncangkan
stick-stuck-stuck	= menempelkan, merekatkan
swear-swore-sworn	= bersumpah
throw-threw-thrown	= melemparkan, melempar
win-won-won	= menang, memenangkan
write-wrote-written	= menulis

2. To Do (Do, Does → Did)

- Do you abduct them?*
(Apakah Anda menculik mereka?)
- Do they allude your feeling?*
(Apakah mereka menyinggung perasaan Anda?)
- Does he blemish my good name?*
(Apakah dia mencemarkan nama baik saya?)
- Does she calumniate them?*
(Apakah dia memfitnah mereka?)
- Did he cling on what is right?*
(Apakah dia berpegang teguh pada yang benar?)
- Did they win the game?*
(Apakah mereka memenangkan permainan itu?)
- Did you write a letter last week?*
(Apakah Anda menulis surat minggu lalu?)
- Do you usually come here on time?*
(Apakah Anda biasa datang ke sini tepat waktu?)
- Does Ahmad always go to school?*
(Apakah Ahmad selalu pergi ke sekolah?)
- Did they take my umbrella last night?*



(Apakah mereka mengambil payungku tadi malam?)

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut dapat di jawab dengan *Yes, I do* atau *No. I don't*.

Bacalah kosakata berikut dan buatlah beberapa kalimat dengan menggunakan *Todo!*

carry	= membawa
celebrate	= merayakan
challenge	= menantang
chat	= mengobrol
choke	= mencekik
chortle	= tertawa terkekeh
clarify	= menjelaskan
claw	= mencakar
compare	= membandingkan
defeat	= mengalahkan
encourage	= memberi semangat
force	= memaksa
jimmy	= mendobrak
keel over	= jatuh pingsan
kidnap	= menculik
lament	= meratapi
launch	= meluncurkan
lavish (on)	= mencurahkan
leer (at)	= melirik

3. To have

- Have* you celebrated your birthday?
(Sudahkah Anda merayakan ulang tahun?)
- Has* she clarified the problem?
(Sudahkah dia menjelaskan problem itu?)
- Has* Mr. yaumi launched his first book?



- (Sudahkah Pak Yaumi meluncurkan buku pertamanya?)
- d. *Have they defeated their enemy?*
(Sudahkah mereka mengalahkan musuhnya?)
- e. *Had he kidnapped the child when I arrived?*
(Sudahkah dia menculik anak itu ketika saya datang?)
- f. *Had your father keeled over before he died?*
(Sudahkah bapakmu jatuh pingsan sebelum dia meninggal?)
- g. *Have you been a student of FILVIP?*
(Sudahkah anda menjadi mahasiswa Filvip?)
- h. *Has he been wishy-washy?*
(Apakah dia sudah plin-plan?)
- i. *Have they been in the classroom?*
(Apakah mereka telah berada di ruangan kelas?)
- j. *Have they been smoking ?*
(sudahkah mereka merokok?)
- k. *Had she been called?*
(Sudahkah dia terbunuh?)

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut dapat dijawab dengan *Yes, I Have* atau *No, I haven't*.

Bacalah kosakata berikut dan buatlah kalimat seperti di atas!

lengthen	= memperpanjang
lessen	= mengurangi, berkurang
lick	= menjilat
liken	= mempersamakan
link	= menghubungkan
measure	= mengukur
mend	= memperbaiki, tambal
neglect	= mengabaikan
obey	= menaati
pour	= menuangkan, tumpah
pretend	= pura-pura



prevent	= mencegah
prohibit	= melarang
protect	= melindungi
protes	= memprotes
prove	= membuktikan

4. Modal Auxiliaries

- a. *Shall* we lengthen our holiday?
- b. *Will* you measure your students' achievement?
- c. *Are* you going to protest the government?
- d. *Can* I obey you?
- e. *May* you pretend to be sick?
- f. *Should* you prohibit me to go?
- g. *Would* they prevent it?
- h. *Could* you prove the truth?
- i. *Might* he lick?
- j. *Will* you be a student of FILVIP?
- k. *Can* she be wishy-washy?
- l. *Should* they be in the classroom?
- m. *Would* they be smoking?
- n. *Could* she be called?

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut dapat dijawab dengan *Yes, we shall* atau *No, we shan't*.

Praktikkanlah pola di atas dengan menggunakan kosakata berikut!

publish	= menerbitkan
pull	= menarik
push	= mendorong
punish	= menghukum
quarrel	= berkelahi, bertengkar
raise	= mengangkat
realize	= menyadari
receive	= menerima



recognize	= mengenal
refuse	= menolak
remember	= mengingat
remind	= meningkatkan

B. Wh-Questions

Wh-questions atau yang lebih dikenal dengan kata tanya merupakan pertanyaan yang memerlukan jawaban yang panjang karena harus dijelaskan menurut keinginan pertanyaan. Adapun model pertanyaan ini sebagai berikut:

What	= apa
What book	= buku apa
Which book	= buku yang mana
Whose book	= bukunya siapa
Where	= di mana, ke mana
When	= kapan
Why	= kenapa, mengapa
Who/whom	= siapa
How	= bagaimana
How many books	= berapa banyak buku
How much water	= berapa banyak air
How often	= berapa kali
How old	= berapa tua/ umur
How long	= berapa lama

Untuk membentuk *Wh- questions* ini dapat dipadu langsung dengan pertanyaan *yes-no questions*, kecuali kata tanya *who* yang dipadukan dengan *to do*. Untuk lebih jelasnya lihat penjelasan dalam contoh di bawah ini:

1. Wh-Questions with To Be

1. a. Are you a student? *Yes, I am/ No, I'm not.*
b. What are you? *I'm a student.*



2. a. Is she wishy-washy? *Yes, she is/No, she isn't.*
b. Where is she wishy-washy? *She is wishy-washy at home.*
3. a. Are they in the classroom? *Yes, they are/No, they aren't.*
b. Where are they? *They are in the classroom.*
4. a. Were you sleeping when I came? *Yes I was/ No, I wasn't.*
b. When were you sleeping? *I was sleeping when you came.*
5. a. Was she called last night? *Yes, she was.*
b. When was she called? *She was called last night.*

2. Wh- Questions with To Do

- a. Who abducts them?
- b. Who alludes your feeling?
- c. Whom does she calumniate?
- d. When did he cling on what is right?
- e. When did they win the game?
- f. Why did you write a letter last week?
- g. What time do you usually come here?
- h. How often does Ahmad go to school?
- i. Where did they take my umbrella last night?

3. Wh- Questions with To Have

- a. Whose birthday have you celebrated?
- b. Why hasn't she clarified the problem?
- c. How long has Mr. Syahid launched his first book?
- d. With whom have they defeated their enemy?
- e. When had he kidnapped the child?
- f. Why had your father keeled over before he died?
- g. When have you been a student of FILVIP?
- h. How has she been wishy-washy?
- i. How long have they been in the classroom?
- j. How long have they been smoking?
- k. When had she been called?



4. Wh-Questions with Modal Auxiliaries

- a. When shall we lengthen our holiday?
- b. When will you measure your students' achievement?
- c. Why are you going to protest the government?
- d. Whom can I obey?
- e. How may you pretend to be sick?
- f. Why should you prohibit me to go?
- g. Why would they prevent it?
- h. How could you prove the truth?
- i. When might he lick?
- j. Why will you be a student of FILVIP?

C. Conversation Activity

1. Kata Tanya

1. a. What's your name?
b. My name's
2. a. What are your parents' names?
b. My father is and my mother is
3. a. What's your hobby?
b. My hobby is playing table tennis.
4. a. what's your tribe?
b. Bima is my tribe.
5. a. What's your favorite TV Program?
b. RCTI is my favorite TV program
6. a. What's your opinion about studying English?
b. In my mind, studying English is very important because it's an international language.
7. a. What's your joy and sorrow during you study English?
b. My joy is if I can speak English with other people but, I'm very sorrowful if I lose my own words so that I can't express my



opinion to the others.

8. a. What do you think of smoking?
b. As a nonsmoker, I feel that smoking is a very bad habit because it can make our body easy to get sickness but some smokers of course consider that smoking is very nice.
9. a. What kind of books do you like best?
b. I like English book.
10. a. What sort of woman/man do you like?
b. I like the woman/man who are: religious, good in heredity/descendent, beautiful/handsome, and rich.
11. a. What do you want to be?
b. I want to be a teacher.
12. a. What kind of music do you like?
b. I like pop music.
13. a. Where are you from?
b. I'm from Bima.
14. a. Where do you live?
b. I live in Makassar.
- on Jln. Mannuruki.
- at Jln Mannuruki Number 4.
15. a. Where do you study?
b. I Study in FILVIP?
16. a. Which one do you like living in the village or living in the town?
b. I like living in the village better than living in the town.
17. a. Whose English dictionary can we borrow?
b. We can borrow Mr. Yaumi's.
18. a. When were you born?
b. I was born on July 6th 1980.
19. a. When did you graduate from senior high school?
b. I graduated from my senior high school in 1998/I haven't graduated yet.



20. a. Why do you study English?
b. Because English is very important in free trade and globalization era.
21. a. Whom do you live with?
b. I live with my brother.
22. a. How many brother and sister do you have?
b. I have two brothers and so sister.
23. a. How many books do you read every day?
b. I usually read at least one book
24. a. How much time do you usually study every day?
b. We have to spend ten hours a day
25. a. How long have you been studying English?
b. I have been studying English since For

2. Pertanyaan Yes-No

1. a. Could you mind telling me about your educational background?
b. Sure. I graduated from Elementary school in 19...
 - Junior high school in 19...
 - Senior high school in 19...
 - And right now I'm in
2. a. Would you like to tell me about your opinion of studying English?
b. Yes, certainly. In my opinion studying English is very important because

Gunakan Pola di atas untuk menjabarkan bentuk-bentuk di bawah ini!

1. Something you really want to learn before you die
2. Someone special in your family
3. One of the hardest thing about living in Jakarta
4. Someone you are always happy to see
5. The nicest places in your town
6. Public transport in your country



7. How you get to school
8. Something you worry about
9. Something you are proud of
10. Your feeling about smoking
11. A lucky day
12. Something you think is stupid
13. Someone you admire more
14. The best film you saw
15. The funniest thing you had
16. A country you are interested in
17. A nice dream you had
18. A good book you have read

D. Wordlist

tribe	= suku
favorite	= kesukaan
joy	= suka
sorrow	= duka
habit	= kebiasaan
easy	= mudah
sickness	= penyakit
religious	= beragama, alim
heredity	= keturunan
interested in	= tertarik pada
descendent	= keturunan
rich	= kaya
handsome	= ganteng
borrow	= pinjam
spend	= menghabiskan
worry	= khawatir
proud of	= bangga, sombong
admire	= mengagumi



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

13

What Does She Look Like

A. She's Very Tall

1. Conversation

Emily : I hear you have a new girlfriend, Randy.

Randy : Yes, Her name's Ashley, and she's gorgeous!

Emily : Really? What does she look like?

Randy : Well, she is very tall.

Emily : How tall?

Randy : About 6 feet 2, I suppose.

Emily : Wow, that is tall. What color is her hair?

Randy : She has beautiful red hair.

Emily : How old is she?

Randy : I don't know. She won't tell him.

Emily : She won't tell you her age?

Randi : No. But I don't care.

Emily : How old do you think she is?

Randy : Who knows? I think she's probably in her thirties.

Emily : And how old are you?

Randy : Oh, so she's older than you.

2. Expression

I hear	= Dengar-dengar
Really?/sure?	= sungguh?
What does she look like?	= seperti apakah dia?
How Tall	= seberapa tinggi?
How old is she?	= Berapa umurnya?
Who knows?	= siapa tahu

3. Wordlist

Gorgeous	= indah, permai
Suppose	= mengira
Feet	= kaki
Tall	= tinggi
Like	= seperti
Probably	= mungkin

4. Grammar Focus

► Describing People

- General appearance
 - a. What does she look like?
 - b. She's tall, with red hair.
She's gorgeous.
 - a. Does he wear glasses?
 - b. Yes, and he has a beard.
- Height
 - a. How tall is she?
 - b. She's 1 meter 88.
She's 6 feet 2.
 - a. How tall is he?
 - b. He's quite short.
- Age
 - a. How old is she?



- b. She's about 32.
She is in her thirties.
- a. How old is he?
- b. He's in his twenties.
- Hair
 - a. How long is her hair?
 - b. It's medium length
 - a. What color is his hair?
 - b. It's dark/light brown
He has brown hair.

5. Exercise

Write question to match these statements. Then compare with a partner!

1.? My brother is 26.
2.? I'm 173 cm (5 feet 8).
3.? Sharon has brown hair.
4.? No, she wear contact lenses.
5.? He's tall and very good-looking.
6.? My sister's hair is medium length.
7.? I have dark brown eyes.

B. Which One is She?

1. Conversation

Listen and Practice

Liz : Hi, Raoul! Good to see you!

Where is Maggie?

Raoul : Oh, she couldn't make it.

She went to a concert with Alex.

Liz : Oh! Well, why don't you go and talk to Julia?

She doesn't know anyone here.

Raoul : Julia? Which one is she?



Is she the woman wearing glasses over there?

Liz : No, she's tall one in jeans.

She is standing near the window.

Raoul : Oh, I'd like to meet her.

2. Expression

Good to see you! = Senang bertemu denganmu!

She couldn't make it = Dia tidak dapat membuat itu.

She doesn't know = Tak seorang pun dia tahu

Anyone here = disini.

Which one is she? = dia yang mana?

she's tall one in jeans = dia adalah seorang yang tinggi dengan memakai jeans.

I'd like to meet her = saya senang bertemu dengannya.

3. Grammar Focus

Modifier with participles and prepositions.

Who's Raoul?

He's the man wearing a green shirt.

Which one is Raoul?

He's the one talking to Liz.

Who's Liz?

She's the woman with short black hair.

Which one is Julia? She is tall one in jeans.

Who are the smiths?

They're the people next to the window.

Which ones are the smiths?

They're the ones on the couch.

4. Exercises

Rewrite these statements using modifiers with participles or preposition!



1. Clark is tall guy. He's wearing a button-down shirt and cargo pants.
Clark is the tall guy wearing a button down shirt and cargo pants.
2. Adam and Louise are the good-looking couple. They're talking to Tom
3. Lyne is the young girl. She's in striped T-shirt and blue jeans.
4. Jessica is the attractive woman. She's sitting to the left of Antonio.
5. A.J. is the serious looking boy. He's listening to his new salsa CD.

PRENADAMEDIA GROUP



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14

The Biggest and the Best

A. Which is Larger?

1. Conversation

Mike : Here's geography quiz in the paper.

Wendy : Oh, I love geography. Ask me the questions.

Mike : Sure, first question. Which country is larger, China or Canada?

Wendy : I know. Canada is larger than China.

Mike : O.K., next. What's the longest river in the Americas?

Wendy : Hmm, I think it's the Mississippi.

Mike : Here's a hard one. Which country is more crowded, Monaco or Singapore?

Wendy : I'm not sure. I think Monaco is more crowded.

Mike : O.K. One more. Which South American Capital city is the highest: La Pas, Quito, or Bogota?

Wendy : Oh, that's easy. Bogota is the highest.

2. Expression

Ask me the question! = Tanyakan kepada saya soalnya!

Here's a hard one = ini yang paling sulit.

I'm not sure = saya tidak yakin.

O.K. One more = O.K. Sekali lagi.

Oh, that's easy = Oh, Itu mudah.

Which is larger? = Yang mana paling besar?

3. Grammar Focus

► Comparison with Adjectives

- Which country is *larger*, Canada or China?
Canada is *larger than* China
- Which city has the largest population: Tokyo, Mexico City, or Sao Paulo?
Tokyo has *the largest* population of the three.
- What the most beautiful mountain in the world?
I think Mount Fuji is the most beautiful.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Long	longer	the longest
Dry	drier	the driest
Big	bigger	the biggest
Famous	more famous	the most famous
Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst

4. Exercise

Complete question 1 to 4 with comparatives and questions 5-8 with superlatives. Then ask and answer the questions!

1. Which country is ____, Monaco or Vatican City? (small)
2. Which waterfall is ____, Niagara Falls or angel Falls? (high)
3. Which city is ____, Hong Kong or Cairo? (crowded)
4. Which lake is ____, the Caspian Sea or Lake Superior? (large)
5. Which is ____, Mount Aconcagua, Mount Everest, or Mount Fuji? (high)
6. Which is ____, river in the world, the Nile or the Amazon? (long)
7. Which city is ____, Tokyo, Moscow, or Hong Kong? (expensive)
8. What is ____ ocean in the world, the pacific or the Atlantic? (deep)



5. Group Work

Imagine these people are planning to visit your country.

What would they enjoy doing? Agree on a recommendation for each person.

Molly

"I really like quiet place where I can relax, hike, enjoy the views. I can't stand big crowds."

Rod

"I love to eat nice restaurants, go dancing, and stay out late at night. I don't like small towns."

Teresa

"My favorite activity is shopping. I love to buy gifts to take home. I don't like modern shopping malls."

- A : Molly should go to ... because it has the best views in the country, and it's very quiet.
- B : Or what about ... ? I think the views there are more beautiful.
- C : She also like to hike, so...

B. Distance and Measurements

1. Conversation

► Listen and Practice

- Scott : I'm going to Australia next year. Aren't you from Australia, Beth?
- Beth : Actually, I'm from New Zealand.
- Scott : Oh, I didn't know that. So what's it like there?
- Beth : It's beautiful. It has lots of farms, and it's very mountainous
- Scott : Really? How high are the mountains?
- Beth : Well, the highest one is Mount Cook. It's about 3,800 meters high.
- Scott : Hmm. How far is New Zealand from Australia?
- Beth : Well, I live in Auckland, and Auckland is about 2,000



kilometers from Sydney.

Scott : Well maybe I should visit you next year, too!

► **Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else is New Zealand famous for?**

Scott : Tell me a little more about New Zealand, Beth.

Beth : Well, it has some great beaches. There are some excellent surfing beaches in the North Island.

Scott : Well, I don't really like surfing, but I love boating.

Beth : Really? You can go boating in Auckland. It's one of the most popular places for sailing. And you should definitely try jet boating in the South Island.

Scott : Oh, I'd love to do that! It's sounds really exciting.

Beth : It is. And there's good skiing New Zealand. Lots of people go there to ski.

Scott : It sounds perfect for me. Now I have to go.

2. Wordlist

Mountainous = bergunung-gunung

Beaches = pantai-pantai

Surfing = berselancar

Boating = berperahu

Sailing = berlayar

Definitely = pasti, jelas

Skiing = bermain ski

Exciting = menggembirakan



3. Speaking: City Quiz

▶ Pair Work

Write down six facts about your city using comparatives or superlatives. Then write six Wh-Questions based on your facts.

*The busiest street is Market Drive.
What's the busiest street in our city?*

▶ Group Work

Join another pair. Take turns asking the other pair your questions. How many can they answer correctly?



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

Caught in the Rush

A. Transportation Service

1. Discussion

- Listen to these comments about transportation services!

“I think there are too many cars on the road. All the cars, taxis, and buses make it really dangerous for bicycles. There is too much traffic!”

“What about the buses? They are old, slow, and cause too much pollution. I think there should be less pollution in the city.

“There should be fewer cars, but I think that the biggest problem is parking. There just isn’t enough parking.”

b. Pair Work

Look at the comments again. Which statement do you agree with?

2. Conversation

► Listen and Practice

Erica : Excuse me. Could you tell me where the bank is?

Clerk : There's one upstairs, across from the duty-free shop.

Erica : Do you know what time it opens?

Clerk : It should open now. It opens at 8.00 A.M.

Erica : Oh, good. And can you tell me how often the buses leave for the city?

Clerk : You need to check at the transportation counter. It's right down the hall.

Erica : O.K. And just one more thing. Do you know where the rest rooms are?

Clerk : Right behind you. Do you see where that sign is?

Erica : Oh. Thanks a lot.

► Listen to the rest of the conversation. Check (✓) the information that Erica Asks for.

Erica : Excuse me. It's me again. I'm sorry. I need some more information- if you don't mind.

Clerk : Not at all.

Erica : Thanks. Do you know how much a taxi to the city costs?

Clerk : Well, it depends on the traffic, of course. But it usually costs about \$40.

Erica : Forty dollars? I guess I'll take the bus. That means I have almost an hour till the next one. Where can I find an inexpensive restaurant in the airport? Maybe a fast-food place?

Clerk : Go upstairs and turn right. You'll see a snack bar on your left.

Erica : Thanks very much. Have a nice day.

Clerk : You, too.



- ☐ The cost of a taxi to the city ☐ The cost of bus to the city
- ☐ The location of the taxi stand ☐ The location of restaurant

B. What Do You Know?

1. Speaking

▶ Complete the chart with indirect questions!

No.	Sentences	Name:	Name:
1.	Where is the tourist information center? “Can you tell me where?”		
2.	What time do the stores close? “.....?”		
3.	Where is the nearest hospital? “.....?”		
4.	How much does a taxi to the airport cost? “.....?”		
5.	Where can I find a good shopping mall? “.....?”		
6.	Where is the nearest drugstore? “.....?”		
7.	What is a good place for families with children? “.....?”		

▶ Group Work

Use the indirect questions in the chart to interview two classmates about the city or town where you live. Take notes.

- A : Can you tell me where the tourist information center is?
- B : I'm not really sure, but I think

▶ Class activity

Share your answer with the class. Who knows the most about your city or town?



C. Grammar Focus

Indirect questions from Wh-questions.

Wh-questions with be

Where is the bank?

Where are the rooms?

Indirect question

Could you tell me where the bank is?

Do you know where the rest rooms are?

Wh-questions with do or did

How often do the buses leave?

What time does the bank open?

When did Flight 566 arrive?

Indirect questions

Can you tell me how often the buses leave?

Do you know what time the bank opens?

Do you know when flight 566 arrived?

D. Exercise

Write indirect questions using these Wh-questions!

1. How much does a newspaper cost?
2. Where is the nearest cash machine?
3. What time do the banks open?
4. How often do the buses come?
5. Where can you get a good meal?
6. How late the nightclubs stay open?
7. How early do the trains run?
8. What is the best hotel in the area?
9. Where is the nearest hospital?
10. What time do the stores close?



16

I've Never Heard of That

FAVORITE ETHNIC DISHES		
Korea <i>Bulgodi</i>	Brazil <i>Feijoada</i>	Singapore <i>Fish Head Curry</i>
Beef marinated with soy sauce and other spices.	A dish made of black beans, garlic, spices, and pork.	A dish made from a fish head cooked in a rich curry sauce.

- Which dishes are made with meat? With fish or seafood?
- Have you ever tried any of these dishes? Which ones would you like to try?
- What ethnic foods are popular in your country?

A. Have You Ever?

1. Conversation

► Listen and practice

Steve : Hey, this sounds strange-snails with garlic. Have you ever eaten snails?

Kathy : Yes, I have. I had them here just last week.

Steve : Did you like them?

Kathy : Yes, I did. They were delicious! Why don't you try some?

Steve : No, I don't think so.

Waiter : Have you decided on an appetizer yet?

Kathy : Yes. I'll have a small order of the snails, please.

Waiter : And you, sir?

Steve : I think I'll have the fried brains.

Kathy : Fried brains? I've never heard of that! It sounds scary.

► **Listen to the rest of the conversation. How did Steve like the fried brains? What else did he order?**

Kathy : Oh, good! Here comes the waiter now!

Waiter : Here are your snails. And for you, sir ... the fried brains.

Steve : Thank you.

Kathy : Mmm. These snails are delicious! How are the brains?

Steve : Well, I think they're ... yuck! Oh, sorry, I guess brains are too strange for me. Um, I think I'm going to order something else, if you don't mind.

Kathy : Oh, sure. Go ahead.

Steve : Excuse me, waiter!

Waiter : Yes?

Steve : Uh, I really don't care for this appetizer.

Could you bring me something else?

Waiter : Yes, of course. What would you like instead?

Kathy : Try the snails.

Steve : No, I don't think so. I'll tell you what. Just forget an appetizer for me, and bring me a nice, juicy hamburger... medium rare ... with french fries and large soda.

2. Expression

Have you ever eaten ? = pernahkah kamu makan?

No, I don't think so = Tidak, saya pikir tidak begitu

I've never heard of that = Saya belum pernah mendengarkan hal itu

It sounds scary = itu kedengarannya menakutkan

if you don't mind = Jika kamu tidak berpikir

Go ahead = silakan



I think I'm going to order = saya pikir saya akan memesan

3. Wordlist

strange-snails	= keong aneh
garlic	= bawang putih
appetizer	= penambah selera makan
fried brains	= otak goreng
instead	= malahan
medium rare	= ukuran sedang

B. Tell Me More

1. Speaking

► Pair Work

Ask your partner these question and four more of your own. Then ask follow-up question.

Have you ever been on a diet?

Have you ever tried ethnic food?

Have you ever been to a vegetarian restaurant?

Have you ever eaten something you didn't like?

A: Have you ever been on a diet?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Did you lose any weight?

B: No, I didn't. I actually gained weight!



- **Listen to this recipe for Elvis Presley's favorite peanut butter and banana sandwich.**

3 tablespoons peanut butter

2 slices of bread

1 banana, mashed

2 tablespoons butter, melted

First, mix the peanut butter and mashed banana together.

Then lightly toast the slices of bread.

Next, spread the peanut butter and banana mixture on the toast.

After that, close the sandwich and put it in a pan with melted butter

Finally, fry the bread until it's brown on both sides.

- **Group work**

Take turns describing how to make your favorite snack. Then tell the class about the most interesting one.

A: What's your favorite snack?

B: Well, I like to make

A: How do you make it?

B: First, you.

C. Grammar Focus

- **Sequence adverb**

First, mix the peanut butter and banana together.

Then, toast the slices of bread.

Next, spread the mixture on the toast.

After that, put the sandwich in a pan with butter.

Finally, fry the sandwich until it's brown on both sides.

D. Exercise

1. _____ put the meat and vegetables on the skewers.
2. _____ put charcoal in the barbecue and light it.



3. _____ take the kebabs off barbeque and enjoy!
4. _____ put the kebabs on the barbecue and cook for 10 to 15 minutes, turning them over from time to time.
5. _____ Cut up some meat and vegetables. Marinate them for 20 minutes in your favorite barbecue sauce.

PRENADAMEDIA GROUP



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

Let's Celebrate

Holidays and Festivals

Chinese New Year <i>January of February</i>	Valentine's Day <i>February 14</i>	Children's day <i>May 5</i>	Day of the Dead <i>November 2</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese people celebrate with fire-crackers and lion dances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People in many countries give chocolates, flowers, or jewelry to the people they love. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese families put up colored streamers shaped like fish, in honor of their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexican families offer food to the dead and then have a meal in a cemetery.

- Which of these holidays celebrate people? Which celebrate events?
- Do you celebrate these or similar holidays in your country?
- What other special days do you have?
- What's your favorite holiday or festival?

A. Special day

1. Speaking

► Pair Work

Choose your three favorite holidays. Tell your partner why you like each one.

A : I really like New year's Day.

B : What do you like about it?

A : Well, it's a day when I make my New Year's resolution.

► **Class Activity**

Take a class vote. What are the most popular holidays in your class?

2. Conversation

► **Listen and practice**

Jill : Your wedding pictures are really beautiful, Emiko.

Emiko : Thank you. Those pictures were taken right after the ceremony.

Jill : Where was the ceremony?

Emiko : At a shrine. When people get married in Japan, they sometimes have the ceremony at a shrine.

Jill : That's interesting. Were there a lot of people there?

Emiko : Well, usually only a family members and close friends go to the ceremony. But afterward we had a reception with family and friends.

Jill : So, what are reception like in Japan?

Emiko : There is a bigger dinner, and after the speeches or sing songs.

Jill : It sounds like fun.

Emiko : It's really is. And then, before the guests leave, the bride and groom give them presents.

Jill : The guests get presents?

Emiko : Yes, and the guest give money to the bride and groom.

► **Listen to the rest of the conversation. What did the bride and groom give each guest?**

Jill : I'm curious. What did you and your husband give everyone?

Emiko : Well, sugar is a symbol of happiness in Japan. So we gave each guest a ceramic box filled with sweets.

Jill : What a nice customs. It sounds like it wad a wonderful day

Emiko : Oh, it really was

3. Expression

That's interesting = itu menarik

Where was the ceremony? = di mana upacaranya?

At a shrine = di tempat keramat



It sounds like fun	= kedengarannya menyenangkan
I'm curious	= aku ingin tahu
What a nice customs	= adat yang bagus
Oh, it really was ...	= Oh, itu sangat

4. Wordlist

Ceremony	= Upacara
Shrine	= Tempat keramat
Afterward	= Kemudian lalu
Reception	= resepsi
Bride	= pengantin perempuan
Groom	= tukang kuda pengantin
Curious	= ingin tahu
Speeches	= cara berbicara
Filled	= terisi
Customs	= adat/kebiasaan
Wad	= gumpal

B. That's an Interesting Customs

1. Speaking

► Group Work

- Do you know any interesting customs related to the topics below?
- Explain a customs and discuss it with your classmates.

Births marriages courtship seasons good luck

- A : I know a customs from the Philippines. When a boy courts a girl, he stands outside her house and sings to her.
- B : What kind of songs does he sing?
- C : Romantic songs, of course.

► Class Activity

Tell the class the most interesting custom you talked about in your group.



2. Language Mistakes

1. *wedding and marriage*. A *wedding* is one day only; *marriage* is the time after wedding.
2. *Customs and costumes*. *Customs* are habits; *costumes* are clothes and masks worn for a special occasion.
3. *Get married to, be married to, and marry*. On the day of the wedding, a woman *marries*, or *get married to*, a man. After that, she is *married to* him.

C. My Own Holiday

1. Speaking

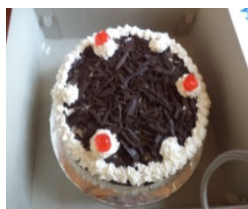
► Pair work

Choose one of these imaginary holidays or create your own. Then write a description of the holiday. Answer the question below.

Be late for something



All-You-Can-Eat Cake Day



World Smile Day



What is the name of the holiday? When is it? How do you celebrate it?
World smile day is a day when you have to smile at everyone. It's on June 15. The last day of school. People have parties, and sometimes there's a parade!



► Group work

Read your description to the group. Then vote on the best holiday.

D. In Your Country

1. Discussion

Talk about marriage in your country. Ask these question and others of your own.

How old are people when they get married?

What happens after a couple get engaged?

What happens during the ceremony?

What do the bride and groom wear?

What kind of food is served at the reception?

What kinds of gifts do people usually give?

E. Grammar Focus

1. Relative Clauses of Time

Thanksgiving is a **day**

when North Americans celebrate the harvest.

February 14 is **the day**

when people give cards to the ones they love.

New year's Eve is a **night**

when I have fun with my friends.

F. Exercise

Complete the sentences in Column A with information from column B.

A

1. New Year's day is a day when
2. April fools' Day is a day when
3. May and June are the months when
4. Valentine's Day is a day when



5. Labor Day is a day when
6. February is the month when

B

1. Brazilians celebrate Carnaval.
2. People have parties with family and friends.
3. Many young adults choose to get married.
4. People in many countries honor workers.
5. People express their love to someone.
6. People sometimes play tricks on friends.

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18

Career Moves

Artistic types like working with design and patterns.

Clothing designer

Architect

Investigative types like figuring out problems.

Veterinarian

Pharmacist

Conventional types like following instruction and routines.

Air traffic controller

Accountant

Realistic types like working outside or with real-world materials.

Restaurant cook

Book driver

Enterprising types like leading people and making decision.

Flight attendant

Lawyer

Social types like working with other people.

High school coach

Child-care worker

- Can you think of two other jobs for each category?
- Compare your ideas with the class.
- What personality do you think you are?
- Would you want to do the job listed under your personality types?

A. Career Debate

Listen to the people talk about jobs. Do you agree or disagree?

"Designing clothes is not a man's job. Women are much fascinated by fashion."

☐

"Not so! Many great clothing designers are men. Look at the Calvin klein!"

☐

"I would love to fly all the time. Being a flight attendant sounds exciting."

☐

"I don't think so. Flight attendants get tired of travelling. They have to be away from their families all the time."

☐

"I'd like to work for a newspaper, but writing a gossip column seems like an awful job."

☐

"I don't agree! Finding out about famous people's lives could be really fun."

☐

"I'd enjoy working with animals. I think being a veterinarian would be rewarding."

☐

"I'm not sure. Animals can be very unpredictable. Getting bitten by a dog would be scary!"

☐


B. Unusual Career

1. Speaking

Talk about an unusual career you would like to have. Use information from exercise 1-4 and your own ideas. Other students ask follow-up questions.

A : I'd enjoy doing TV interviews with famous people.

B : Why is that?

A : Asking people about their lives would be fascinating.

C : Who would you interview?

A : Well, I think I'd be good at talking to politicians.

C. You Get a Great Tan!

1. Conversation

► Listen and practice

Tracy : Guess what I've found a summer job!

Mark : That's great! Anything interesting?

Tracy : Yes, working at an amusement park.

Mark : Wow, that sounds fantastic.

Tracy : So, have you found anything?

Mark : Nothing yet. But I have a couple of leads. One is working as an intern for a record company- mostly answering phones. Or I can get a landscaping job again.

Tracy : Being an intern sounds more interesting than landscaping. You'd have better hours, and it's probably not as much work.

Mark : Yeah, but a landscaper earns more than an intern. And you get a great tan!

► Listen to the rest of the conversation. What is Tracy going to do at the amusement park?

Mark : So what will you be doing at the amusement park, exactly?

Tracy : Actually, I'll have two jobs. First, I'll be working at a place called Children's World. They have all kinds interesting games



and educational activities kinds of interesting games and educational activities for young kids. I have to go to a training program for three days before I start.

Mark : Three days? Wow, the equipment must be pretty high-tech!

Tracy : Oh, it is- a lot of computers and interesting device. It's just the kind of stuff that kids love.

Mark : Well, it sounds like the perfect job for you. I know how much you love kids. So what's your other job?

Tracy : Well, I'll also be one of the people who walks around the park greeting people.

Mark : Do you mean you'll have to dress up in a costume?

Tracy : Yes, as a cartoon character! I know, I know. It sound silly. And it's certainly not as rewarding as working in Children World, but it's part of the job.

2. Expression

Guess what	= Tebak apa
That's great!	= itu bagus.
Anything interesting?	= semuanya menarik?
Wow, that sounds fantastic	= wow, itu kedengaran fantastik
it's probably not	= itu kemungkinan tidak
not as much work	= tidak banyak pekerjaan
And you get a great tan!	= anda mendapat penghasilan yang bagus
It's just the kind of stuff	= itu hanya jenis bahan
that kids love	= yang disukai anak-anak
It sound silly	= kedengaran tolol
Nothing yet	= belum ada

3. Wordlist

amusement	= hiburan
intern	= mengasingkan
landscaping	= pemandangan



equipment	= perlengkapan
stuff	= bahan
dress up	= berpakaian
custome	= pakaian
silly	= tolol

D. Grammar Focus

Gerund Phrases

Gerund phrases as subject

Designing clothes is not a man's job.

Being a flight attendant sounds exciting.

Writing a gossip column could be fun.

Directing a TV show would be interesting.

Gerund phrases as object

He wouldn't like **being a fashion designer**.

He'd enjoy **being a flight attendant**.

She'd be good at **writing a gossip column**.

They'd love **directing TV show**.

E. Exercise

Look at the gerund phrases in column A. Write your opinion of each job by choosing information from columns B and C.

Working as an architect would be really rewarding.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. Working as an architect | is | awful |
| 2. Taking care of children | seems | scary |
| 3. Winning the lottery | sounds | fantastic |
| 4. Conducting an orchestra | must be | fascinating |
| 5. Working on a movie set | could be | pretty difficult |
| 6. Making in living as an artist | would be | kind of boring |
| 7. Writing for a newspaper | really | rewarding |



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------|-------------|
| 8. | Retiring at age 40 | very | challenging |
| 9. | | | |
| 10. | | | |

PRENADAMEDIA GROUP



19

What a Story

The Top Eight Newspaper Section

Percent adult U.S. newspaper readers who read each section.

MAIN NEWS 70

CLASSIFIED ADS 37 %

SPORT 43 %

MOVIE AND TV LISTINGS 33 %

EDITORIALS 42 %

COMICS 36 %

BUSINESS NEWS 39%

FOOD AND COOKING 32 %

- Which section contain daily news? Which sections are for entertainment?
- Put the sections in order from most interesting to least interesting.
- What are two other sections or types of news stories that you like to read about?

A. That's Incredible

1. Speaking

► Group Work

Match each headline with the beginning of news story. Then choose one of the stories and make up more information. One student starts the story. Then another student tell what happened next, and so on.

1.

Illusion or
aliens?

2.

Identical twins
reunited after.

3.

Man receives
letter mailed
50 years ago.

4.

Job applicant's
life saved by being
5 minutes late.

- Rick Jones got a surprise when he went to his mailbox last week.
- A strange light lit up the sky as three students were driving last night.
- Lisa Miller is lucky. As she was hurrying to a job interview, she missed her bus.
- Ellen and Mary could hardly believe their eyes when they saw each other.

► Class Activity

Take turns telling the groups' stories. Other students ask questions. Which group has the best story.

B. What Happened!

1. Conversation

► Listen and practice

Brian : Someone stole my wallet last night!

Kathy : Oh no! What happened?

Brian : Well, I was working out, and a put my stuff in my locker, just



like I always do. When I came back, someone had stolen my wallet. I guess I'd forgotten to lock the locker.

Kathy : That's terrible! Did you lose much money?

Brian : Only about \$15. But I lost my credit card and my driver's license. What a pain!

► **Listen and the rest of the conversation. What did**

Kathy have stolen once? Where was she? What happened?

Kathy : Hmm. That reminds me of when I had my purse stolen last year.

Brian : Really? What happened?

Kathy : Well, it was when I was in Belgium. I was on my way to the airport, so I was standing on the side of the road with my bags, trying to figure out the bus schedule. Anyway, this bunch of guys came by and asked if they could help me. They spoke very broken English, and I couldn't really understand what they were saying. Finally, they left, and when I looked down, I realized my purse had disappeared. It had my wallet in it with all my traveller's checks and my money and my credit card. Well, luckily, I had put my airline ticket and my passport in one of my carry-on bags.

Brian : How awful! So what did you do?

Kathy : Well, first I screamed at the top of my lungs and tried to run after the guys—but they were too fast. Then, I did just what I had seen people do on TV: I called my credit card company.

Brian : Were they helpful?

Kathy : They were lifesavers! They told me to go to a local bank, and in no time at all, they'd given me new traveler's checks and sent me on my way.

2. Expression

What happened? = apa yang terjadi

That's terrible! = itu buruk sekali



What a pain!	= begitu menyakitkan
How awful!	= begitu dahsyat
Were they helpful?	= apakah mereka suka menolong?
They were lifesavers	= mereka penolong yang baik
I was working out	= saya keluar

3. Wordlist

bunch	= menggabungkan
helpful	= suka menolong
driver's license	= Surat Izin Mengemudi
purse	= dompet
disappeared	= hilang
screamed	= jeritan
lungs	= paru-paru
lifesavers!	= penolong yang baik

C. Tell Me More

1. Speaking

► Pair Work

Complete the stories. Then Join another pair and compare stories.

"What A lucky break! I had just arrived at work when the mail room attendant handed me an envelope"

"What a mystery! I found a huge package on my doorstep one evening. I was surprised because I hadn't ordered anything, and"

► Group Work

Have you ever ...?

Found yourself in a predicament.

Had an emergency.

Been unable to solve a mystery.

Had a lucky break.

Tell the group about it and answer their questions.



- A : I found myself in quite a predicament last week.
 B : Really? What happened?
 A : I had just sat down to dinner with my girlfriend when my father called me. I was late to my sister's graduation!
 C : What did you do?

2. Grammar Focus

► Past continuous & past perfect

Use the past continuous for an ongoing action in the past.

► Past continuous

While he **was escaping** from the bank, the robber got caught in the revolving door.

As Jake **was running** toward the ball, he tripped and kicked it into the wrong goal.

The secretary **was making** a speech when a protestor threw an egg at her.

► Past Perfect

Past event

I was working out

When I **came back**,

They **were able to** steal it because **I had forgotten** to lock the locker.

Past perfect event

and **I had put** my stuff in my locker.

someone **had stolen** my wallet.

3. Exercise

Complete the news stories using the past continuous and simple past!

Four-legged Customers

As a woman (walk) her pet poodle down the street, a hair stylist (notice) them through the window and suddenly (have) a great idea. Later, while he (create) a new line of hair care products for dogs and cats, he (come up with) a new slogan: "Even animals have a bad hair days!"



PRENADAMEDIA GROUP

Lifelong Learning

Broadcasting learn about television or radio media.
Criminology study crime solving or prevention.
Economics learn budgeting or international trade.
Environmental Science study conservation or pollution.
Exercise Science study fitness or sport management.
Fashion learn design or merchandising.
Film Studies study film history or film production.
Hospitality study hotel or restaurant management.
Interior Design decorates home or buildings.
Nutritional Science study children's nutrition or weight loss.

- a. Which of these majors would be good for people who like to work with others?
- b. For artistic types? For people who like to be outside? For problem solvers?
- c. Which ones sound the most interesting to you? Why?

A. Maybe I Should Try That!

1. Conversation

► Listen and practice

Won Gyu : So how's your French class going?

- Kelly : Not bad, but I'm finding the pronunciation difficult.
- Won Gyu : Well, it takes a while to get it right. You could improve your accent by listening to language CDs.
- Kelly : That's good idea. But how do you learn new vocabulary? I always seem to forget new words.
- Won Gyu : I learn new English words best by writing them on pieces of paper and sticking them on things in my room. I look at them every night before I go to sleep.
- Kelly : Hmm. Maybe I should try something like that.

► **Listen to two other people explain how they learn new words in a foreign language. What techniques do they use?**

- MAN : I keep a records of new words I come across. Then I make up study card and the meaning on the other side. Oh, and I always include at least one sentence with the word in it. Then I go through the cards whenever I have some spare time—like when I'm waiting for my laundry to dry, or on the bus—and study the words until I know them by heart. Every week or so, I organize the cards into categories: you know, I put all the words together that have to do with food ... or work ... or home ... or school ... whatever I can find that my new words have in common.
- WOMAN : I keep a vocabulary notebook. it's organized alphabetically. Whenever I hear or read a new word, I write it down. Then when I have time, I look it up in my dictionary. Then I put it down some key information about the word—you know, whether it's a noun or a verb, and some examples of how it's used. I go through the notebook and study the words as often as I can. I really believe that the only way to learn new words—even in your own language—is by memorizing them.



2. Class Activity

How do you learn new words in a foreign language?

B. Discussion: Ways of Learning

1. Discussion

how you would learn to do the things in the chart. Then, listen to Todd and Lucy describe how *they* developed these skills. How did they learn?

	Todd	Lucy
1. Become a good cook.		
2. Become a good conversationalist.		

2. Group Work

Talk about the best ways to learn each of these activities. Then agree on the most effective method.

Dance better

Ride a motorcycle

Write a short story

Use a new software program

Play a musical instrument

Be a good speaker

3. Grammar Focus

► Would rather and would prefer

Would rather takes the base form of the verb. Would prefer usually takes an infinitive. Both are followed by not in the negative.

Would you rather take a media class or health class?

I'd rather take a media class.

I'd rather not take either.

I'd rather take another course than study media or health.



Let's join a choir.

I'd rather not join a choir.

I'd rather not.

I'd prefer not to join a choir.

I'd prefer not to.

Would you prefer to study film studies or broadcasting?

I'd prefer to study film

I'd prefer not to study either.

4. Exercise

Complete the conversation with would and appropriate form of the verb in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

1. a: _____ you prefer _____ a course in exercise science or nutritional science? (take)
b: I'd prefer _____ for a nutritional science course because it's more useful for me in nursing. (register)
2. a: _____ you rather _____ English in Australia or Canada? (Learn)
b: I think I'd prefer _____ in Australia because it's warmer there. (study)
3. a: if you needed to learn a new skill, _____ You prefer _____ a class or _____ a private tutor? (attend/have)
b: I'd rather _____ for a class than _____ a tutor.
Private tutors are too expensive! (sign up/hire)
4. a: _____ you rather _____ A choir or an orchestra? (join)
b: I'd rather _____ in a choir than _____ in an orchestra. (sing/play)
5. a: _____ You prefer _____ broadcasting or film studies? (major in)
b: To tell you the truth, I'd prefer not _____ either.
I'd rather _____ for a newspaper. (do/ work)



English Meeting Material

A. Self Introduction

Self-introduction adalah salah satu materi acara yang paling penting untuk disajikan dalam program *meeting* bahasa Inggris. Tujuannya adalah untuk dapat saling kenal mengenal antara satu dan yang lain. Berikut ini, akan disajikan beberapa contoh baik menurut versi orang Indonesia maupun sedikit menyangkut cara orang Barat.

1. Cara Pertama

Hallo Everybody

Allow me to introduce myself to you all.

My name is Ahmad.

I come from Jakarta.

I live at Jl. S. Alauddin Number I.

Ungkapan seperti:

Allow me to introduce myself to you all

(Perkenalkan saya memperkenalkan diri saya pada Anda semua)
dapat diganti dengan kalimat-kalimat sebagai berikut:

1. Let me introduce myself.

(Baiklah saya memperkenalkan diri saya.)

2. I would like to introduce myself.

(Saya ingin memperkenalkan diri saya.)

3. It's really an honor for me to introduce myself to you all.
(Benar-benar merupakan kehormatan bagi saya untuk memperkenalkan diri pada Anda semua.)

2. Cara Kedua

Cara-cara memperkenalkan diri seperti di bawah ini sengaja dirancang untuk kebutuhan para pemula yang sedang belajar merangkaikan kata untuk menyusun kalimat. Ungkapan seperti ini boleh jadi tidak terdapat di negara-negara Barat atau bahkan di beberapa tempat di Indonesia. Perhatikan pola kalimat berikut ini.

Good Morning Everybody

It's an honor for me to be here to deliver my personal data to you all. Then, I'd like to say my respect to all participants, especially to the protocol who has kindly invited me to be present in front of you all. I am appointed to introduce myself because I am a new comer here. Alright,

My name is

I come from

I live at Jl. Number

I'm ... years old. Have you got any question for me?

► **Wordlist**

talk	= berbicara
deliver	= menyampaikan
vice versa	= sebaliknya
present	= hadir
tell	= bercerita
respect	= menghormati
alright	= baiklah
invite	= mengundang



3. Cara Ketiga

Good Morning Everybody

First of all, I'd like to say thanks very much on the opportunity given to me to speak a bit of my personal data. As a matter of fact, I have been well known by most of participants here, but for the sake of our English practice it's better for me to reintroduce myself now. O.K.

My name is

I come from

I live at Jl. Number

I think that's all my introduction. Any question for me?

► Wordlist and phrase

First of all	= pertama-tama
A bit of	= sedikit
I'd (would) like to	= saya ingin
Personal data	= data pribadi
Say	= mengatakan, mengucapkan
As a matter of fact	= sebenarnya
Opportunity	= kesempatan
Well known	= terkenal dikenal baik
Participant	= peserta
Give	= memberikan
Know	= mengetahui
Speak	= berbicara
Clear	= jelas
For the sake of	= demi untuk
Identity	= identitas
In order that	= agar

4. Cara Keempat

Hallo Ladies and Gentlemen

At the beginning of my speaking, I don't forget to express my big



appreciation especially to the master of ceremony and all participants who have given me a chance to introduce my personal identity. Well, I'm going to introduce my personal identity in front of you all now.

My name is

I come from

I live at Jl. Number

That's my introduction. Any question for me?

Wordlist and Phrase

at the beginning	= pada awalnya
express	= mengungkapkan
especially	= khususnya
realize	= menyadari
foreign	= asing
make	= membuat
little by little	= sedikit demi sedikit
knowledge	= pengetahuan
MC (master of ceremony)	= pembawa acara
forget	= lupa
appreciation	= penghargaan
Chance	= kesempatan
own	= memiliki
in spite of	= walaupun
mistake	= kesalahan
that's why	= oleh karena itu

B. Welcome Speech

Welcome Speech adalah sambutan yang disampaikan oleh tuan rumah atau yang mewakili panitia dalam rangka untuk menerima peserta *meeting* bergabung bersama dengan kelompok yang mengadakan *meeting*. Perhatikan cara-cara sebagai berikut:



1. Cara Pertama

Good Morning Everybody

It's an honor for me to be here to deliver my welcome speech in front of you all. *And then*, I don't forget to appreciate *Mr. Ali* as the master of ceremony who has kindly appointed me to represent the organizing committee of this club.

Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of FILVIP committee, I'm going to say '*welcome to Fatiya International Language Village Program*' to join all programs conducted *by us* here. The main purpose of conducting this program is how we can use English appropriately, besides, build brotherhood among us, and interlock our friendship ties.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Understanding English is not the same as turning the palm of the hand. But it needs a very long process which is *naturally* done step by step, especially to master four kinds of English skills, namely; reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Therefore, by paying attention to the programs, we feel extremely important to follow actively this meeting *actively* in order to have *a* very good knowledge in English. The last but not the least, English meeting can motivate us to improve our English together. Finally, enjoy this program attentively!

► Wordlist and phrase

deliver	= menyampaikan
carry out	= mengadakan
attend	= mengikuti
committee	= panitia
join	= bergabung
main purpose	= tujuan utama
turn	= membalikkan
natural	= secara alamiah



namely	= yaitu, yakni
pay attention	= memerhatikan
in order to	= agar supaya
step by step	= selangkah demi selangkah
appoint	= menunjuk
represent	= mewakili
on behalf of	= atas nama
welcome	= selamat datang
conduct	= mengadakan
understand	= mengerti
palm of the hand	= telapak tangan
master	= menguasai
therefore	= oleh karena itu
extremely	= amat sangat

Bagi yang bertugas menyampaikan sambutan, kata-kata seperti FILVIP atau Fatiya International Language Village Program dapat diubah dengan nama organisasi lain sesuai dengan nama organisasi yang melaksanakan *meeting*.

2. Cara Kedua

Ass. Wr. Wb.

For the first time, I'm eager to say thanks so much to the MC who *has* deliberately appointed me to deliver my welcome speech, and then I don't forget to deliver my happiness to you all on your readiness joining this program so that our arrival here can be considered as a basic framework to increase our English together.

Ladies and Gentlemen

At the beginning of our meeting program this morning, let me say welcome to *Fatiya International Language Village Program* to participate into a great number of activities carried out by us every week in this place. This program has been designed for the English learners especially for the beginners who comprehensively



want to acquire their English knowledge. Besides, it's suitable for the learners who are eager to develop and progress their English speaking skills. Therefore, through this place, I'd like to say please enjoy this meeting attentively.

► Wordlist and phrase

(be) eager to	= ingin sekali
let	= mengizinkan, mari
readiness	= kesiapan
creative	= menciptakan
framework	= kerangka
weekly	= mingguan
deliberately	= dengan sengaja
develop	= membangun
suitable	= pantas, cocok
attentively	= penuh perhatian
arrival	= tibanya
basic	= dasar
participate	= berpartisipasi
beginner	= pemula
acquire	= memperoleh
progress	= mengembangkan
through	= melalui

3. Cara Ketiga

Good Morning Everybody

First *of all*, I have to express my big appreciation especially to the MC who has invited me to deliver my welcome speech. Then, I'd like to welcome all participants to take a part into this meeting in order to have some additional knowledge about English speaking skills.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Meeting program is a very useful activity to enlarge our insight,



make more our vocabulary, and to practice our English pronunciation. By this meeting, we can be motivated to have a specific method that brings us to reach a very high English mastery because the involvement of some senior members who can handle everybody comes. That's why, I remind you not to ignore this activity if you want to improve your English speaking. Finally, follow this meeting until the end!

Wordlist

have to	= harus
enlarge	= memperluas
pronunciation	= pengucapan
reach	= mencapai
involvement	= keterlibatan
remind	= mengingatkan
improve	= memperbaiki
useful	= berguna
insight	= wawasan
motivate	= memotivasi
mastery	= penguasaan
handle	= menangani
ignore	= mengabaikan

Anda boleh memilih cara lain selain cara yang dicontohkan di sini. Contoh tersebut hanya panduan dasar dalam menyampaikan program yang ingin dilaksanakan.

C. Short and Continue Story

Cerita pendek dalam bahasa Inggris seperti sangat efektif untuk mempercepat proses penguasaan kosakata dan memberikan gambaran bagaimana menyusun kalimat yang baik dan benar. Dalam kaitannya dengan pelaksanaan *meeting* bahasa Inggris, materi ini sering dijadikan materi selingan sebelum memasuki materi-materi lain, padahal



peranannya dalam membantu para pemula sangat penting.

1. Short Story

Good Morning Everybody

It's an honor for me to be here to deliver my short story. In this place, I'm going to invite all participants to pay attention to this story. O.K. I'm going to deliver it now.

A Private Conversation

Last week I went to the theater. I had a very good seat. The play was very interesting. I did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I could not hear the actor. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They did not pay any attention. In the end, I could not bear it. I turned round again 'I can't hear a word!' I said angrily. 'It's none of your business', the young man said rudely. 'this is a private conversation.'

Wordlist

private	= swasta, rahasia
interesting	= menarik
loud	= keras
rude	= kasar
sit	= duduk
hear	= mendengar
say-said	= berkata, mengatakan
seat	= tempat duduk
actor	= aktor, pemain laki-laki
young	= muda
good	= baik
angry	= marah
get up	= bangun
talk	= berbicara
turn	= menoleh



bear	= menahan, -lahirkan
play	= pertunjukan, -main
business	= urusan

Perhatikan!

Angry	= marah →	angrily	= dengan marah
Loud	= keras →	loudly	= dengan keras
Rude	= kasar →	rudely	= dengan kasar

1. They were talking loudly.
2. I said angrily.
3. The young man said rudely.

Bagi orang dewasa yang tentu saja mengalami kesulitan dalam menghafal kosakata secara terpisah, bacalah *short story* ini secara berulang-ulang dan ceritakan kembali kepada orang lain.

Breakfast or Lunch?

It was Sunday. I never get up early on Sundays. I sometimes stay in bed until lunch time. Last Sunday I got up very late. I looked out of the window. It was dark outside. 'What a day!' I thought 'It's raining again' just then the telephone rang. It was my aunt Lucy, 'I've just arrived by train', she said. 'I'm coming to see you'. 'But I'm still having breakfast', I said. What are you doing? She asked. 'Dear me,' she said. 'Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock!'

Wordlist

get up	= bangun
look out of-ed	= melihat melalui
ring-rang-rung	= berbunyi
come-came-come	= datang
late	= terlambat
stay	= tinggal
think-thought	= berpikir
arrive-d	= tiba
early	= pagi-pagi



dark = gelap

Frequency adverbs: (from 100% of the time to 0% of the time):

always 100% = selalu

usually = biasa

often = sering

sometimes = kadang-kadang

seldom = jarang

rarely = jarang (hampir tidak pernah)

never = tidak pernah

An Exciting Trip

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim. He is in Australia. He has been there for six months. Tim is an engineer. He has been working for a big firm and he has already visited a great number of different places in Australia. He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice springs, a small town in the center of Australia.

He will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will fly to Perth. My brother has never been abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

Wordlist

exciting = menggairahkan

big = besar

different = berbeda

receive-d = menerima

buy-bought = membeli

find-found = menemukan

center = pusat

excited = tergugah

great = besar

small = kecil

visit-ed = mengunjungi

fly-flow-flown = terbang



engineer = insinyur
already = telah, sudah

2. Cerita Bersambung

Selain kita mengenal cerita pendek, ada juga cerita lain yang biasa orang beri nama dengan cerita bersambung. Cerita ini pada dasarnya adalah kumpulan dari cerita-cerita pendek yang di-*design* sedemikian rupa sehingga dapat berkelanjutan dengan cara yang dipaparkan oleh orang sebelumnya. Menariknya, Anda dapat memerhatikan secara saksama akhir dari segala cerita orang sebelumnya, kemudian Anda dianjurkan untuk menyambung cerita itu sekalipun dengan bercerita bohong-bohongan. Anda boleh mengangkat suatu topik.

Spending Night in Samalona Isle

One day, I went to Samalona Isle together with my girl friend. When she and I swam not so far from the beach, some boats were approaching alongside the quay and those boats loaded some couples of the boys and the girls. We really got annoyed at that time because we thought not so many people would go there. When I tried to look at them, I saw that a young beautiful girl and a handsome boy didn't want to get out from the boat. I didn't know the girl but if I am not mistaken she is similar to that girl (sambil menunjuk gadis yang mirip itu). That's why, I'd like to invite her to continue my story (gadis yang dipanggil itu segera maju ke depan dan melanjutkan akhir dari cerita pertama), yaitu:

When my girlfriend and I approached the Samalona quay, we decided to stay on the boat because there were not other people who could disturb us on the boat. We thought those heads were sea ghosts that would catch each person falling in love in a very lonely place. Fortunately, there was someone who helped us quickly. He is like that man (sambil menunjuk laki-laki yang dimaksud itu).

Begitulah seterusnya dan jika waktu tidak memungkinkan lagi, sebaiknya protokol meminta untuk diakhiri saja.



► **Wordlist**

spend-spent	= menghabiskan
island	= pulau besar
together	= bersama
far	= jauh
boat	= perahu
along	= sepanjang
load-ed	= memuat
annoyed	= terganggu
look-ed at	= melihat
get out-got out	= turun
continue-d	= bersambung
ghost	= hantu
catch-caught	= menangkap
fortunately	= untungnya
isle	= pulau kecil
one day	= suatu hari
swim-swam-swum	= berenang
beach	= pantai
approach-ed	= mendekati
quay	= dermaga
couple	= pasangan
think-thought	= memikirkan
see-saw-seen	= melihat
similar to	= mirip
disturb-ed	= mengganggu
startle	= kaget
lonely	= sepi
mistaken	= keliru, salah



D. Games

Game dalam bahasa Inggris memegang peranan penting dalam meningkatkan kosakata, menghilangkan stres, dan dapat meningkatkan suasana yang lebih kondusif. Game dalam buku ini terdiri dari beberapa macam, yaitu: (1) menyambung kata, (2) kata berkait, (3) pantomin, (4) kuis siapa dia, (5) kuis apa ini apa itu, dan lain-lain.

Good Morning Everybody

Let me say thanks a lot for this change given to me to carry out English game. The goal of this game is to increase our vocabulary, omit stress, and to support the phenomenon. I'm sure, we have got tired because of some programs joined by us seriously. That's why I'd like to deliver one of the games that are called:

1. Continue Word

The procedure of this game is firstly, I'd like to mention a simple word such as *brave* and then I appoint you to take a letter at the end of the word, namely *e*. you have to find out the another word which contains its first letter, *e* such as *eager*. If I continue to appoint the other participants, they are hoped to do the same way. Do you understand? To make it very clear, let me say in Bahasa Indonesia.

► Wordlist

give-gave-given	= memberikan
carry out	= membawakan
increase	= meningkatkan
omit	= menghilangkan
support	= mendukung
phenomenon	= gejala
continued word	= kata bersambung
mention	= menyebut
appoint	= menunjuk
contain	= berisi
interlock	= mengaitkan
divide	= membagi



2. Interlocking Word

Seseorang yang telah ditunjuk untuk membawakan materi game ini sebaiknya menjelaskan teknik pelaksanaan sebelum lebih jauh melaksanakan permainan. Perhatikan cara-cara berikut:

As a conductor of this game, I'd like to divide you all in several groups. Each group has to guess the word used to interlock the other ones in this game. If you want to guess the word in number two, you have to ask me the first letter of the word by saying; the first letter of the word under *learning*. And I give you the letter. If you want to guess the second letter of the word you may say; the second letter of the word under the *learning*, and so on.

1. Learning
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. Impression

Kata pertama yang harus dicairkan kaitannya adalah *learning*, dan kata terakhir adalah *impression*. Peserta boleh memulai dengan kata yang pertama atau kata yang terakhir.

Pelajari kata-kata berikut:

learning	= belajar
center	= pusat
world	= dunia
festival	= festival
entertainment	= hiburan
fascinating	= mengagumkan
party	= pesta



birthday	= hari ulang tahun
impression	= kesan

3. Pantomime

Seseorang yang ditugaskan untuk meng-*handle game* ini sebagaimana layaknya harus memaparkan hal-hal yang dapat dilakukan oleh peserta dengan memberikan penjelasan mengenai pentingnya dan prosedur pelaksanaannya, misalnya dengan mengatakan:

I'd like to explain to you all about the procedure of this game. As the MC has just said just now, this game is called pantomime. I call it pantomime because I'd like to do something without saying anything and I ask you to translate something that I have done. O.K.?

► Wordlist

explain	= menjelaskan
something	= sesuatu
anything	= sesuatu (-,?)
without	= tanpa
translate	= menerjemahkan
do-did-done	= melakukan

Setelah *game* tersebut diperagakan, pembawa *game* meminta seseorang atau lebih untuk menerjemahkan *game* itu. Sebaiknya, pemenangnya diberikan hadiah untuk memotivasi mereka meningkatkan bahasa Inggrisnya.

4. What is He Quiz (Kuis Siapa Dia)

What is he quiz atau yang lebih dikenal dengan kuis siapa dia adalah kuis yang bertujuan untuk menguji ketangkasan peserta dalam menguasai kosakata terutama yang berhubungan dengan pekerjaan. Untuk memudahkan Anda bermain, pelajari kosakata yang berhubungan dengan *Noun People* yang terdapat pada kategori kata dalam buku ini.



Perhatikan cara-cara bertanya sebagai berikut:

- A. Do you work inside?
1. Do you use tool in your job?
 2. Is the tool made of iron/wood/plastic?
 3. Do you use uniform in your job?
 4. (If you use uniform) is the uniform white/black and white/green?
 5. Do you usually stand in front of the other people?
 6. Is your job connection with health, education, politics, economics, journalism?
 7. Do you get salary or you give the salary to the others?
 8. Do you use your finger in your job?
 9. Do you need anything like paper, pen, and so on?
 10. Do you suggest the people to do anything?
- B. Do you work outside?
1. Do you use tool in your job?
 2. Is the tool made of iron/wood/plastic?
 3. Do you use uniform in your job?
 4. (If you use uniform) is the uniform white/black and white/green?
 5. Do you usually go from one place to another one?
 6. Is your job connection with health, education, politics, economics, journalism?
 7. Do you get salary or you give the salary to the others?
 8. Do you use your finger in your job?
 9. Do you need anything like map, compass?
 10. Do you offer the people to take your things? and so on.

Untuk dapat mengetahui dengan cepat jawaban, sebaiknya peserta atau kelompok lain menggunakan pertanyaan seperti:

Is your job connection with health, education, politics, economics, journalism?

Sebaiknya dihindari pertanyaan yang sangat menjurus kepada



persoalan. Jika sudah sampai waktunya untuk menebak pekerjaan itu, pembawa *game* seharusnya meminta tiap-tiap kelompok secara berurutan dan tidak membocorkan terlebih dahulu jawabannya sekalipun ada kelompok yang sudah dapat menebak dengan benar. Adapun cara mereka menebak yaitu:

After listening to your answer, you said that;

You use tool in your job and the tool made of iron. You use uniform and the uniform is white. So, we can guess that you are a doctor (doctors).

Setelah semua kelompok memberikan tebakan, pembawa *game* menanyakan kembali kepada kelompok yang ditebak dengan mengatakan:

What are you? (what are your job?) dan kelompok itu menjawab, *we are doctors*.

► Wordlist

inside	= di dalam
tool	= alat
make-made of	= terbuat dari
iron	= besi, setrika
wood	= kayu
uniform	= pakaian seragam
connection with	= berhubungan dengan
health	= kesehatan
education	= pendidikan
journalisme	= kewartawanan
salary	= gaji
finger	= jari
suggest-ed	= menyarankan
offer-ed	= menawarkan
and so on	= dan lain-lain



5. What's This What's That Quiz

Hampir sama dengan *game* selanjutnya, *game* ini bertujuan untuk menguji ketangkasan penguasaan kosakata peserta, khususnya mengenai benda-benda mati yang ada di sekitar kita. Pembawa *game* seharusnya membagi peserta ke dalam beberapa kelompok, dan setiap kelompok menebak kelompok lain seperti *game* sebelumnya dengan terlebih dahulu kelompok yang ditebak menggambarkan sesuatu yang ditebak itu dengan cara sebagai berikut:

1. It is a tool. It's made of iron. One of its top is very sharp, and another is blunt, but it has a hole which can be entered with something by most of the women. What is that?
2. It's made of iron and rubber on the part of the hand. One of its top is sharp, triangular, and can be turned when it is approached with the other things. It is more used by the men when they repair something. What is that?
3. It is made of gold. It is something used by the man but more by the woman. Usually, it is put on the part of the neck. What is that?

Kata-kata berikut setiap kelompok boleh memberikan gambaran seperti di atas atau dapat mencari kata-kata lain.

Ashtray	= asbak
Basket	= keranjang
Bicycle	= sepeda
Boat	= perahu
Bracelet	= gelang
Broom	= sapu
Bag	= tas
Belt	= ikat pinggang
Blanket	= selimut
Bowl	= mangkuk
Brake	= rem
Brush	= sikat



E. Discussion

Sebelum lebih jauh membawakan diskusi, pelajarilah beberapa model ungkapan umum sebagai berikut:

1. Asking for question (cara bertanya).
 - What do you think of?
 - What do you think about?
 - What do you feel about?
 - What's your point of you on?
 - What's your view on?
2. Agreement (setuju).
 - Quite = sungguh
 - Right = tepat, persis, benar
 - Sure = pasti, yakin
 - Absolutely = memang, sama sekali betul
 - Yes, I agree = yah, saya setuju
 - That's quite right = itu sungguh betul
 - Yes, I suppose so = yah, saya kira begitu
 - I entirely agree = saya seratus persen setuju
3. Disagreement (tidak setuju).
 - Yes, but
 - That's quite true, but
 - I see what you mean, but
 - I don't think I can agree with you on that ...
 - That's not the way I see
 - I entirely disagree with
 - I see your point but

4. Cara Membawakan

Ladies and Gentlemen

I've been invited by protocol to handle this discussion in front of you all. In order to make our discussion be effective, I would like to divide participants into several groups. Each group must account



for their opinion and the other ones are expected to argue it.

Before I carry out this discussion, I'd like to ask you all whether you have special interesting topic or not. If you have a very good topic, please tell us in this place.

Have you got any topics?

1. Studying in the morning or studying in the afternoon.
2. Living in the village or living in the town.
3. Going steady before getting married or after getting marriage.
4. Getting marriage before finishing study or after finishing study.
5. Studying alone or studying together.
6. Getting married with parents' choice or self choice.
7. Studying abroad or studying in home country.

Setelah menguasai topik-topik tersebut, ada banyak topik lanjutan lain yang boleh didiskusikan sebagaimana berikut ini:

1. Smoking

Smokers : Why don't you smoke cigarettes?

Smoking make people concentrate on their work, forget all the problems, look manly, look more mature, and so on.

Nonsmokers : Why do you smoke cigarettes?

Smoking causes people suffer from cancers, heart attack, waste money and time, air pollution, other people get spinning and dangerous diseases, etc.

► Wordlist

Handle	= menangani
Divide	= membagi
Account for	= bertanggung jawab
Expect	= mengharapkan
Argue	= berdebat, menantang
Whether or not	= apakah ... atau tidak



Safe	= aman
Suitable	= sesuai, cocok, layak
Assemble	= berkumpul
Complete	= melengkapi
Manly	= jantan

2. The Farmer's Problem

A farmer went to the market and bought a dog, a goat, and some vegetables. On his way home, he had to cross a river, but there was no bridge. So he had to take his purchases across the river in a small canoe. This canoe was so small that he could only take one of his purchases with him.

First, he wanted to take the vegetables, but the goat and the dog began to fight. Then, he tried to take the dog, but the goat began to eat the vegetables. So, he took the goat. This was alright, because the dog would not eat the vegetables. But what did the farmer do next?

Setiap kelompok mencari jalan keluarnya masing-masing. Perlu diingat, bahwa petani itu tidak memiliki tali sepotong pun, tidak terdapat pohon-pohon di sekitar sungai, dan rumahnya masih sangat jauh dari sungai yang dia lewati.

► Wordlist

mature	= dewasa
attack	= serangan
spinning	= memusingkan
river	= sungai
purchase	= belanjaan
fight	= berkelahi
suffer	= menderita
waste	= membuang-buang
cross	= menyebrang
bridge	= jembatan
canoe	= sampan



3. Tragedy

In a house, there is a young woman married to a man who works very hard. When her husband goes off on still another trip, the young wife meets an attractive man who invites her to his house. She spends the night and at dawn she leaves, knowing her husband is coming back.

Alas! The bridge is blocked by a mad man who kills everyone who comes near him. The young wife follows the river and meets the ferryman, but he demands Rp 50.000,- to take her to other side. The young wife has no money. She runs back to her lover and asks for fifty thousand rupiah but he refuses to help. The woman remembers that her platonic friend lives close by. She runs to him and explains her plight. The friend refuses to help. She has disillusioned him by her conduct. Her choice is only to go by the bridge in spite of the danger, and the mad man kills her. That is the story.

In what order do you hold the principles (woman, husband, lover, mad-man, ferry-man, and friend) responsible for the tragedy?

► Wordlist

spendig night	= bermalam
mad	= gila
meet-met	= bertemu
refuse-d	= menolak
platonic	= persaudaraan
disillusioned	= kecewa
in spite of	= sekalipun
responsible	= bertanggung jawab
attractive	= menarik hati
leave-left	= meninggalkan
demand-ed	= meminta
remember-ed	= ingat
plight	= keadaan buruk
choice	= pilihan
danger	= bahaya



4. Struggle for Survival

You are the only survivor of the plane crash in the forest of interior Irian Jaya. You are determined to reach the nearest village. However, you have only a vague idea about the direction and distance of the village. It may be several days or it may be farther. Fortunately, after going through the wreckage of the plane, you have found a number of things that could be of use to your journey. These items are:

- a blanket
- a ten
- a walkie-talkie
- a map
- a can of dried milk
- a small mirror
- a box of matches
- rope (2m)
- one canteen of water
- sweets (candy)
- a small first aid kit
- Rp 900.000,-
- 3 life jackets
- a rubber-boat
- a hand-gun with bullets

Choose 6 of these items and rank them in order of importance of your trip.

► Wordlist

struggle-d	= memperjuangkan
crash	= tubrukan, tabrakan
interior	= pedalaman
reach-ed	= mencapai
distance	= jarak
journey	= perjalanan
canteen	= kantin, kaleng
walkie-talkie	= alat woki toki
survive-d	= bertahan hidup
forest	= hutan
determine-d	= menentukan
vague	= samar-samar
wreckage	= rongsokan
blanket	= selimut
tent	= tenda



5. Who Should Get The Money?

Mr. Iwan died of a heart attack last week, leaving behind a rather large amount of money. He was a rich man who preferred to remain single throughout his life. He has no direct heirs, and made no will before he died. The following people all claim that they should get a share of Mr. Iwan's money.

Your task is to decide which of the following people deserve to get what proportion of the money. Be sure that you have a very good reason as to why she/he should inherit the money.

Mrs. Jhon: Mrs. Jhon is Mr. Iwan's widowed cousin, his only remaining relative. She is 69 years old and lives alone in a small village in fairly comfortable circumstances. The money would enable her to hire a nurse, pay the medical bills for her frequent illness, buy a car and travel. She is not very popular with her neighbors. Years ago she quarreled with Mr. Iwan and did not speak to him again.

Farida: Ms. Farida nursed Mr. Iwan for the last ten years of his life. She is 45 years old, loves her work and is a very able nurse. She was well-paid by Mr. Iwan and her savings will mean that she can take a long holiday before taking up her next position. She is a very kind and considerate person and she helped Mr. Iwan enjoy the last years of his life.

Mery: Ms. Mery is a good-looking woman in her late twenties. She claims to have been Mr. Iwan's girlfriend that he was the father of her small child. She has a letter that appears to have been written by Mr. Iwan but refuses to (or cannot) give any other details of her life with Mr. Iwan.

Andi Zul: Zul is the son of Mr. Iwan's old driver. Mr. Iwan liked him and paid for his education. He would like to continue his education overseas but has no money. He is planning to get a temporary job and save. He is an attractive and pop



and hasular young man. He likes fast cars and has lots of girlfriends. Some say he is not very honest.

► Wordlist

heart attack	= serangan jantung
rather large amount	= sejumlah besar
remained	= tetap
throughout	= seluruh, selama
direct heirs	= ahli waris langsung
will	= wasiat
share	= bagian, pembagian
deserve	= layak
inherit	= mewarisi
fairly	= cukup
comortable	= menyenangkan
circumstance	= keadaan sekitar
enable	= memungkinkan
hire	= mengubah, mengkaji
medical bill	= obat medis
frequent	= sering, berkali-kali
quarrel	= bertengkar
considerable	= baik budi
overseas	= luar negeri
temporary	= sementara

6. Letters for Ms. Smart

LETTER I

Dear Mr. Smart:

I have just finished high school and would like to study music in college. I have wanted to be a musician since I was a young. I can play guitar, the piano, and some other musical instruments quite well. My friends tell me that I will one day be a great pianist.

My parents, however, want me to study medicine. They want me to



be a medical doctor. I have been thinking about this for quite some time. I don't know what to do. I don't want to disappoint them but i don't want to study medicine, either. Please give me some advice.

Most Sincerely,
Dian Fiano

► Wordlist

college	= perguruan tinggi
musician	= musisi
Pianist	= pemain piano
Disappointed	= mengecewakan
Advice	= nasihat

LETTER II

Dear Ms. Smart:

I'm 42, married with two children, both in high school. A neighbor of mine, Mrs. Ceriwati, recently told me that she saw my husband eating with a beautiful young woman in a classy restaurant. From the description she gave me, the woman sounded like the new secretary of my husband has just hired. My instincts tell me that my something was wrong. He has been behaving rather strangely in the past few weeks. When we talk, he avoids looking me in the eye. Also he has been working late at the office. I'm worried about this. What should I do?

Sincerely,
Anxious Lady

► Wordlist

neighbor	= tetangga
recently	= akhir-akhir ini
classy	= tinggi mutunya
description	= gambaran
sound	= kedengaran



have affair	= berselingkuh
strangely	= dengan aneh
avoid	= menghindari

LETTER III

I am 23 years of age, a sixth semester student at a prestigious public university in Yogyakarta, studying engineering. If things go well, I should be able to graduate in two years or so. I have been seeing my girlfriend for six months, and am madly in love with her. We see each other every day and are very close.

A week ago she told me that she was pregnant. I was totally shocked. I am not yet ready for a life time commitment. At least not for now, I love her very much and I don't want to hurt her. What should I do? Should I marry her or what?

Sincerely,
Student in deep trouble

Your tasks are:

1. Describe what the problem is in each letter.
2. Suggest at least two possible solutions to the problems.
3. Decide which of the problems is the most serious.
4. Decide which problem is the most common in your country.

► Wordlist

Prestigious	= bergengsi
Madly	= gila-gilaan
Pregnant	= hamil
Totally	= secara keseluruhan
Shock	= kaget
Hurt	= melukai

Topik-topik tersebut sebaiknya dilakukan dengan cara *small group discussion* dan setelah mendapatkan jawaban bersama teman-teman sekelompok, peserta sebaiknya dikumpulkan dalam satu *general discussion* dengan menampilkan juru bicaranya masing-masing.



F. Closing Speech

1. Cara Pertama

Hello Everyday

After following all programs of the meeting today, we should be ready to end or close this program, but it doesn't mean we end forever and ever. We just utilize the time because I know that we would like to do other kinds of activities.

Ladies and Gentlemen

During the implementation of the meeting, we realize that not all programs could be performed perfectly. That's why, through this place, I'd like to apologize you all for the mistakes we have made both consciously and unconsciously. Last but not the least, I hope you all can come here on the same time next week. Good bye everybody.

► **Wordlist**

forever and ever	= untuk selama-lamanya
ready	= siap
end	= mengakhiri
mean-meant	= berarti
realize	= menyadari
perform	= melakukan
perfectly	= dengan sempurna
consciously	= secara sadar
unconsciously	= secara tidak sadar
last but not least	= yang tidak kalah penting

2. Cara Kedua

Hello Everybody

Before ending this program, I'd like to deliver my closing speech although we will meet again in this place next time. It can't be denied that we, as human beings, of course have many weakness



during the implementation of this meeting. That's why, through this forum, I do hope your *constructive* correction should be frankly expressed directly to the committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen

As a matter of fact, our willingness to carry out this program is entirely endless. But, the time felt very short to continue our programs because of our loyalty to master English. So, before ending this program, let me say that your English will not stay in your mind if you don't repeat it after going home. Therefore, please use English whenever or wherever you are to make your tongue more fluent. Finally, thanks for your attention to this meeting and see you next time. Good bye!

► Wordlist

deny-denied	= menyangkal
human being	= manusia
weakness	= kelemahan
constructive	= membangun
frankly	= secara terus terang
convey	= menyampaikan
suggestion	= saran
directly	= secara langsung
willingness	= keinginan
endless	= tiada berakhir
loyalty	= kesetiaan
fade	= loyo, suram, pudar
durable	= dapat tahan lama
wherever	= dimana saja
whenever	= kapan saja



G. Master of Ceremony

Ladies and Gentlemen

Before opening this event, I'd like to invite all participants who are still outside of this place to take a part into this meeting because our ceremony is going to open.

Jika peserta belum saja menempati tempat yang telah disediakan itu, pembawa acara seharusnya memanggil kembali peserta dengan mengatakan *once more* kemudian mengulangi pernyataan di atas. Sebaliknya, jika mereka sudah mengambil tempat dan kondisi ruang sudah memungkinkan untuk dimulai acaranya, pembawa acara hendaknya membuka acara itu dengan mengatakan:

Good Morning Everybody

Firstly, let's raise our praise to the Almighty God who has bestowed His blessing on us here so that we can assemble to carry out a great number of programs in this place. The goal of this meeting is to improve our English together, build up good brotherhood among us, and establish our friendship.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Preceding the program of the meeting today, allow me invite all participants who have been in this place to open our weekly meeting by saying May God bless us (or Basmalah). To shorten the time, I'd like to read the program as follows:

1. Welcome speech/Opening Remark
2. Self introduction
3. Short story/continued story
4. Game/entertainment
5. Discussion
6. Information
7. Correction
8. Closing speech

That's all our programs should be carried out today. Clap hand together! Let's begin our program by calling *Miss Tina* to deliver



her welcome speech in front of all participants. Clap hand together.....!

Jika pembawa welcome speech telah selesai menyampaikan sambutan, maka protokol segera memberi support kepada hadirin dengan mengatakan:

That's her welcome speech. Clap hand together! The next program is *self introduction*.

The first introduction, I'm going to invite *Miss So and So* who is sitting behind *Ali*. Please come forward! Clap hand together!

Setelah selesai memperkenalkan diri, pembawa acara sebaiknya tidak menyuruh dia kembali ke tempat duduk sebelum menjawab beberapa pertanyaan dari peserta yang lain. Oleh sebab itu, pembawa acara mengingatkan peserta dengan mengatakan:

In order to know well about her identity, I'd like to invite other participants to ask her some questions. Do you have any questions for her? (Any question?).

Jika yang memperkenalkan diri itu dianggap sudah menjelaskan semua pertanyaan, sebaiknya protokol mempersiapkan dia untuk kembali ke tempat duduknya dengan mengatakan:

I think, that's all her introduction. Clap hand for her.

The next introduction, I'm going to invite *Mr. So and so* who is wearing the blue t-shirt. He is sitting beside *Tina* on the left. Clap hand for him!

Jika pembawa acara ingin memanggil peserta yang lain, sebaiknya dilakukan dengan cara bergiliran antara laki-laki dan wanita. Untuk melangkah ke materi yang lain, pembawa acara mengatakan:

Let's step to the next program namely (sebut materi lain) dan begitu seterusnya.

► Wordlist

praise = pujian
blessing = berkah



prepare	= mempersiapkan
assemble	= berkumpul
precede	= mengawali
clap hand	= bertepuk tangan
obey	= menaati, mengikuti
almighty	= Maha Esa
agenda	= acara
raise	= memanjatkan
carried out	= membawakan
pray	= berdoa
step	= melangkah

Master of Ceremony

This is the real world example of master of ceremony draft taken from international conference in UIN Alauddin. This draft was made by Nurjannah Yunus Tekkeng to be adapted in our own event.

► Example 1

The distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen We invite you all to have dinner at the left side of the room and we welcome you to help yourself.

We would like you all to be back on your seat in the next thirty minutes. Thank you.

Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb.

His Excellency Governor of South Sulawesi

His Excellency the representative of

Department of Southeast Asian Studies

Asia Africa Institute

University of Hamburg

His Excellency Rector of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar Prof. DR.H.Azhar Arsyad, MA

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen



With our warmest greeting, welcome to the opening ceremony of the International Seminar Gender and Women in the Era of Globalization

Organized by :

Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

in collaboration with :

Departement of Southeast Asian Studies

Asia Africa Institute

University of Hamburg

Now let us begin the opening ceremony by reciting Basmalah

1. Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen, Our first agenda is recitation of the Holy Qur'an by Hj. St. Hasnah, S.Ag (the fourth winner on the International Championship in Kuala Lumpur 2002)
2. The next agenda is reporting speech by the organizing committee DR. Phil. Kamaruddin Amin, MA (The Vice Rector of
3. Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen, Introductory speech by the Rector of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Prof. DR.H.Azhar Arsyad, MA
4. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, we would like to invite His Excellency Governor of South Sulawesi to present opening address and to formally open the International seminar
5. Ladies and gentlemen, recitation of closing prayer by DR. H. Mustamin Arsyad, MA
6. The last agenda is cultural entertainment, Let us enjoy dance

The Honorable guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

The opening ceremony comes to the end. Thank you very much for your attendance and your kind attention.

We will proceed to the first session of the seminar in Aryaduta Hotel tomorrow morning at 8.30 am.

Thank you



Distinguished Speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen
 Welcome to the International Seminar on Gender and Women in
 the Era of Globalization: Rearticulating Issues and Challenges for
 Further Empowerment Strategies

Organized by:

Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar in collaboration with:
 Department of Southeast Asian Studies

Asia Africa Institute

University of Hamburg

Before we come to the first session of the seminar, we are honored
 to have a keynote speaker

Prof. Dr. Susane Schro eter, Director of Department of Southeast
 Asian Studies, University of Passau, Germany

Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

We invite you all to have a coffee break for minutes

Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

For the first session of the seminar we are honored

To have four speakers

The first speaker is Prof. Dr. Susane Schroeter, Director of Depart-
 ment of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Passau, Germany

Presenting her paper “Contemporary Secular and Religion Dis-
 courses on Women’s Empowerment”

The Second speaker is Dr. Margaretha Liwoso Carle

Presenting her paper “The Role of Minahasan Women in the Era of
 Globalization”

The Third speaker is Diah Arimbi, MA

Presenting her paper “Reading the Writing of Contemporary Indo-
 nesian Muslim Women Writers: Identity, Representation and Reli-
 gion in Indonesian Fictions”

The Fourth speaker is Prof. DR. Hj. Baego Ishak, M.Ed

Presenting her paper “Menggagas Strategy Pelaksanaan Peran
 Ganda Perempuan”



And the Chairman of the session is Kustiwan Syarif, S.Ag., MA
Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen
Now we come to the second session of the seminar we are honored
to have four speakers

The first speaker is Dr. Siti Hajar Binti Che Man, from Malaysia
Presenting her paper "Freedom, choice, and Success: Sharing Malaysian Women Experience in the Era of Globalization"

The Second speaker is Dr. Yudian Wahyudi, MA
Presenting his paper "Quranic Lagal Feminism"

The Third speaker is DR. Cand Christian Osterheld, M.Sc.
Presenting his paper "Panglima Mawar and Other Female Leaders in Borneo warfare"

The Fourth speaker is DR. Benny Ferdy Malonda
Presenting his paper "The Role of women and Development in Indonesia"

And the Chairman of the session is Drs. Norman Said, MA
Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen
We have finished the.....session. We will now have lunch
break and Zuhur prayer for

We would like to inform you that the next session will be started at
.....

May we have your attention please, the session is
about to begin, we kindly ask you to resume your set. Thank you.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Presenting Token of appreciation

We would like to invite all the speakers to step down from the
stage.

To present the token of appreciation we would like to invite
.....

Ladies and Gentlemen

We have finished the sessions, we will now have a
coffee break for..... Minutes. And by the end of break time



all the sessions today are finished. We are going to meet you again in this seminar room tomorrow at 8.30 am

Pa'rimbungan Dance

The diversity of culture reflects the rich of ethnics of South Sulawesi island which is settled by many kinds of ethnics. There are four ethnics which are interacting to each other, namely Buginese, Macassarese, Mandarese and Torajanese. They are tightened together and make them stronger even though they are in different languages and traditional customs. They also live in peace together with Tionghoa, Arabian, and Indian ethnics as an implementation of unity which reflected in an art creativity called PA'RIMBUNGAN DANCE

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen

We invite you all to have dinner

We would like you all to be back on your seat in the next thirty minutes. Thank you.

Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb.

Honorable the representative of Department of Southeast Asian Studies

Asia Africa Institute, University of Hamburg

Honorable Rector of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

Prof. DR.H.Azhar Arsyad, MA

Distinguished speakers, participan, Ladies and gentlemen

The Closing Ceremony of the International Seminar on Gender and Women in the Era of Globalization

Organized by:

Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

in collaboration with:

Departement of Southeast Asian Studies . Asia Africa Institute, University of Hamburg

The provincial government of South Sulawesi, and the Municipal government of Makassar City.



Distinguished Speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

We welcome you back to the seminar. Today we are going to have two sessions, and for the first session we are honored to have

..... speakers

The first speaker is

The Second speaker is

The Third speaker is

The Fourth speaker is

And the Chairman of the session is

Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

Now we come to the second session of the seminar and we are honored to have speakers

The first speaker is

The Second speaker is

The Third speaker is

The Fourth speaker is

And the Chairman of the session is

Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

We have finished the.....session. We will now have lunch break and Zuhur prayer for

We would like to inform you that the next session will be started at

May we have your attention please, the session is about to begin, we kindly ask you to resume your set. Thank you.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Presenting Token of appreciation

We would like to invite all the speakers to step down from the stage.

To present the token of appreciation we would like to invite

Distinguish Speakers, Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have finished the sessions, we will now have a coffee break for..... Minutes.

We would like to inform you that



We are honored to have a keynote speaker of the international seminar delivered by

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen.....

May we have your attention please the ceremony is about to begin, we kindly ask you to resume your set. Thank you.

- Honourable Governor of South Sulawesi, represented by The Head of Culture and Education Department of South Sulawesi.....
- Honourable Rector of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar represented by The Vice Rector Student Affair, Dr. H. Natsir Siola, M.Ag
- Honourable director of post graduate program Of UIN Alauddin Makassar or his representative.....
- Honourable Guests the representative of Universitas Teknologi Malaysia
- Distinguished guests, Speakers, Participants, Ladies and gentlemen

Assalamu Alaikum Wr.Wb

With our warmest greeting, welcome to the opening ceremony of the First Academic Symposium on Integrating Knowledge.

Organized by:

Post Graduated Program Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

in collaboration with:

University Teknologi Malaysia

Makassar Twentieth June two thousand and fourteen

Now let us begin the opening ceremony by reciting Basmalah

1. Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen, Our first agenda is recitation of the Holy Qur'an by Baharuddin, S.Pd.I., M.Pd.I
The chair recognizes by him
2. The next agenda is reporting speech by the chief of organizing committee: Dr. Muhammad Yaumi, MA
The chair recognizes by him



3. Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen, Introductory speech by the Rector of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar: represented by The Vice Rector Student Affair:

Prof. Dr. H. Natsir Siola, M.Ag

The chair recognize by him

4. Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,
We would like to invite His Excellency Governor of south sulawesi, that will be represented by by The Head of Culture and Education Department of South Sulawesi:

To present opening adress and to formally open the International Symposium

The chair recognize by him

5. Ladies and Gentlemen,Presenting Token of appreciation, We would like to invite the representative of Governor of south sulawesi to accept the token of appreciation.

To present the token of appreciation we would like to invite

6. Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen
The next agenda is inauguration of UTM Postgraduate Alumnus Association from South Sulawesi

7. Ladies and gentlemen, recitation of closing prayer by

The chair recognize by him

The Honorable guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

The opening ceremony comes to the end.

Lets close the opening ceremony by reciting hamdalah

hank you very much for your attendance and your kind attention.

Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

We invite you all to have a coffee break for minutes

We will proceed to the first session of the symposium after the coffee break

Thank you



Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

For the first session of the seminar we are honored

To have three speakers

The first speaker is Prof. Dr. Hadi Nur, Ibnu Sina Institute for fundamental science studies, university teknologi Malaysia

The Second speaker is Prof. Baharuddin bin Aris P.Hd, The Dean of Faculty of Education, University Teknologi Malaysia

The Third speaker is Adjunct Pof. Dato' Gazali bin Dato' Mohd Yusuf: Executive chairman, Nusantara Technologies, Sdn, Bhd.

And the Chairman of the session is Dr. Rahimuddin Samad

Ladies and Gentlemen

Presenting Token of appreciation

We would like to invite all the speakers to step down from the stage.

To present the token of appreciation we would like to invite

.....

Distinguished speakers, participants, Ladies and gentlemen

We have finished the first session. We will now have lunch break and Zuhur prayer for

We would like to inform you that the next session will be started at

.....

- Yang terhormat bapak gubernur sulawesi selatan yang diwakili oleh kepala dinas pendidikan dan kebudayaan sulawesi selatan
.....
- Yang terhormat Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar yang diwakili oleh wakil rektor III bidang.....: Dr. H. Natsir Siola, M.Ag
- Yang terhormat Direktur pasca sarjana UIN Alauddin Makassar atau yang mewakili
.....
- Yang terhormat para tamu dari Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
- Para pembicara, peserta dan tamu undangan yang terhormat



Assalamu Alaikum Wr.Wb

1. Pembukaan

Acara simposium international dengan tema “integrating knowledge” yang diselenggarakan oleh Pasca Sarjana Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar dengan universiti teknologi malaysia, Makassar, Jumat 20 Juni 2014

2. Pembacaan ayat suci Alquran oleh:

.....

3. Laporan Ketua Panitia : Dr. Muhammad Yaumi, M.A

4. Sambutan Rektor UIN Alauddin Mks yang diwakili oleh Wakil Rektor III : Dr. H. Natsir Siola, M.Ag

5. Sambuatn Gubernur Sulawesi selatan yang diwakili oleh kepala dinas pendidikan dan kebudayaan

.....

6. Penyerahan Cinderamata dari panitia kepada Gubernur atau yg mewakili

7. Pelantikan Alumni Pasca Sarjana persatuan sulawesi selatan

8. Pembacaan doa

.....

9. Penutup



World Category

A. Adjectives (Kata Sifat)

able	= dapat, bisa
acceptable	= cocok, pantas
accurate	= teliti, cermat
adequate	= cukup memadai
ad hoc	= khusus
adulterous	= bermaksiat, berzina
adventurous	= sangat berani, berpetualangan
afraid	= takut
aggressive	= giat
aground	= kandas, terdampar
alone	= sendirian
ambitious	= berambisi
ancient	= kuno
angry (with)	= marah
anxious	= cemas, khawatir
appropriate	= tetap, pantas, cocok
aqueous	= encer
ashamed	= malu
asleep	= (sedang, lagi) tidur
attentive	= penuh perhatian

attractive	= cantik, molek
authentic	= asli
awkward	= janggal, kaku, kikuk
backward	= terbelakang, miskin
bad	= jahat, buruk, jelek
balding	= mulai botak
beautiful	= cantik, indah, molek
beloved	= kekasih, tersayang
bewhiskered	= berjanggut, berkumis, bercambang
bibulous	= ketagihan, mabuk
black	= hitam
blank	= kosong, tanpa tulisan
blind	= tunanetra, buta
blue	= biru
brazen	= kurang ajar, tidak tahu malu
brief	= ringkas, singkat
capable	= cakap, mampu
careful	= berhati-hati
careless	= sembrono, serampangan
cautious	= berhati-hati, waspada
chaotic	= kacau balau, semrawut/ <i>kei'atik</i> /
cheap	= murah
cheerful	= riang, gembira
cheerless	= sedih, suram
childish	= kekanak-kanakan
chocolate	= coklat
choosy	= cerewet-rewel
cloudy	= mendung, berawan
clumsy	= janggal, kikuk
comfortable	= menyenangkan
comical	= lucu, menggelikkan, kocak
common	= biasa, lazim
complex	= rumit, ruwet



confident	= yakin, pasti
conscious	= sadar
considerate	= baik budi, penuh perhatian
consistent	= konsekwen, tetap
convenient	= baik sekali, tepat, cocok
correct	= benar, tepat
credible	= dapat dipercaya
dangerous	= berbahaya
dark	= gelap
dead	= mati, meninggal, padam, putus.
deaf	= tuli
deep	= dalam
deficit	= tekor, berkurang
definite	= pasti, tertentu, nyata
deliberate	= sengaja, tenang
delicious	= lezat, enak
depressed	= murung, muram, sedih
destructive	= merusak
devious	= berliku-liku
devout	= saleh, taat
different	= berbeda
diligent	= rajin
dirty	= kotor, cabul, dekil
disappointed	= kecewa
disgusted	= jijik
disgusting	= menjijikkan
dishonest	= tidak jujur
dizzy	= pusing tujuh keliling
dressy	= bergaya, berpakaian
dull	= tumpul otaknya
dumb	= bisu
dusty	= berdebu
eager	= ingin sekali, hasrat



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

easy	= mudah, gampang
easygoing	= gampang-gampangan
economical	= irit, hemat
efficacious	= mujarab, manjur
efficient	= tepatguna, berdayaguna
egoistical	= sombong, congkak
energetic	= giat, penuh semangat
enjoyable	= menyenangkan, menggembirakan
equal	= sama
eternal	= abadi, kekal
exact	= tepat, persis
excellent	= unggul, baik sekali
exited	= bergairah, gembira
expensive	= mahal
extensive	= luas
extraordinary	= luar biasa
faint	= pingsan, pusing
false	= palsu, bohong
familiar	= terkenal, dikenal
famous	= terkenal, tersohor
fat	= gemuk, besar
fertile	= subur
flat	= datar
fluent	= lancar, fasih
foolish	= bodoh, tolol
fortunate	= untung
frank	= jujur, terus-terang
free	= bebas, merdeka
frequent	= sering, acapkali
fresh	= segar
friendly	= ramah tamah
funny	= lucu
generous	= bermurah hati, dermawan



gentle	= lemah lembut
girlish	= kecewek-cewekan
glad	= senang
good	= baik
gradual	= berangsur-angsur, bertahap
grateful	= berterima kasih
great	= besar
greedy	= tamat, rakus
guilty	= bersalah
gummy	= bergetah
handsome	= gagah, ganteng
happy	= gembira, bahagia
hard	= keras, sukar
hardy	= tahan, tabah
harmonious	= rukun, seiya-sekata
heavy	= berat
high	= tinggi (<i>something</i>)
hilly	= berbukit-bukit
hollow	= berlubang
holy	= suci, kudus
homesick	= rindu pada kampung halaman
honest	= tulus, lurus hati, jujur
huge	= sangat besar
humble	= sederhana, rendah hati
hungry	= lapar
hypocritical	= munafik, bermuka dua
ideal	= bagus, baik
idolatrour	= musyrik
igneous	= berapi-api
ill	= sakit
immediate	= segera, dekat
immune	= kebal
important	= penting



impossible	= tidak mungkin, mustahil
indifferent	= acuh tak acuh, biasa saja
infectious	= menular
innocent	= tidak bersalah
intelligent	= cerdas, pandai
interested (in)	= tertarik pada
interesting	= menarik
inward	= batin
itchy	= gatal, gelisah
jammed	= macet
jealous	= irihati, cemburu
joyful	= bergembira
keen	= tajam, tekun, giat
kind	= baik hati, manis, sayang
kinky	= keriting, sangat kusut
lame	= pincang, timpang
large	= besar, luas
lazy	= malas
leafy	= rindang, berdaun banyak
left	= kiri
legal	= sah
legitimate	= sah, logis
less	= lebih sedikit
light	= ringan
little	= kecil, sedikit
lonely	= sunyi, sepi
long	= panjang
loose	= lepas, longgar
loyal	= setia
lucky	= mujur, untung
mad	= gila, marah, gemar sekali
malicious	= dengki, dendam
manly	= jantan, berani



maroon	= sawo matang
marvelous	= bagus sekali
meritorious	= berjasa
musty	= pengap
naked	= telanjang, terhunus
narrow	= sempit
natural	= alamiah
naughty	= nakal
near	= dekat
neat	= rapi, murni
necessary	= perlu
needy	= melarat, miskin
nervous	= gelisah, gugup
new	= baru
nice	= baik, enak, senang
noisy	= ribut, gaduh
nonaligned	= nonblok, tak berpihak
nutritious	= bergizi
obedient	= patuh, taat, penurut
obligatory	= wajib
obvious	= jelas, nyata
omnipotent	= mahakuasa
omniscient	= mahatahu, maha mengetahui
ongoing	= terus-menerus, tanpa berhenti
opposite	= berlawanan, bertentangan
outstanding	= terkemuka, terkenal
outspread	= terentang, terhampar
outspoken	= terang-terangan, blak-blakan
pale	= pucat-muda
pampered	= manja
patient	= sabar
peaceful	= tenang, tentram, damai
pensive	= tafakur, termenung-menung



pesky	= sial, celaka
pimply	= berjerawat
plain	= sederhana
pleonastic	= mubazir, berlebih-lebihan
polite	= sopan santun
poor	= miskin, malang
popular	= populer, terkenal baik
porous	= keropos, renik
possible	= mungkin
precise	= tepat, seksama
predawn	= dini hari
pregnant	= hamil, mengandung
present	= hadir, sekarang
prestigious	= bergengsi, bermartabat
pretty	= cantik, molek, manis
previous	= sebelumnya
prickly	= berduri
primary	= utama, pokok dasar
primordial	= purba, yang mula-mula
private	= pribadi, swasta
professional	= ahli
profitable	= menguntungkan
prominent	= terkemuka, menyolok
prompt	= cepat, tepat
prosperous	= makmur
proud	= bangga, angkuh
puffy	= bengkak, gembung
pug	= pesek
pug nosed	= berhidung pesek
pulse	= berdenyut, berdebar
queasy	= mual, muak, mau muntah
quick	= cepat
rabid	= fanatik



random	= sembarangan, serampangan
rapid	= cepat laju
raw	= mentah
ready	= siap tersedia
recent	= baru saja
recurrent	= kumat, kambuh, berulang
red	= merah
reddish	= kemerah-merahan
regular	= biasa, tetap, teratur
religious	= beragama, saleh
remarkable	= luar biasa, hebat, baik sekali
responsible	= bertanggung jawab
right	= kanan, tepat, benar
ripe	= matang, masak
rough	= berat, sukar, kasar
round	= bundar, bulat
ruby	= merah delima
runny	= basah, ingusan
rural	= pedalaman, pedesaan
rusty	= berkarat
sacred	= keramat, suci, kudus
sacrificial	= berkorban
sad	= sedih
saffron	= kuning jingga, seperti kunyit
saggy	= kedodoran, longgar, kendor
sallow	= pucat, pudar, kekuningan
salmon	= merah muda
salty	= asin,
same	= sama, serupa
sassy	= lancang
satisfied	= puas
satisfying	= memuaskan
scientific	= ilmiah



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

secret	= rahasia
sensitive	= peka, rapu hati
sensual	= berhawa nafsu
separate	= terpisah
serious	= sungguh-sungguh
sexy	= menggairahkan, menggiurkan
shallow	= dangkal
short	= pendek
shy	= malu, pemalu
sick	= sakit
significant	= penting, berarti
silent	= diam
similar	= serupa, mirip
simple	= sederhana, muda
sincere	= tulus hati
single	= bujang, sendiri
sleepy	= mengantuk
slippery	= licin, licik
slow	= lambat
small	= kecil
smelly	= berbau
sodden	= basah kuyup
soft	= lembut, halus
sorrowful	= sedih
stingy	= kikir, pelit
strong	= kuat, keras
studious	= rajin belajar
stupid	= bodoh, dungu, tolol
successful	= berhasil
successive	= berturut-turut
suitable	= pantas, sesuai
suspicious	= curiga
sweet	= manis, enak



talkative	= banyak bicara
talented	= berbakat
tall	= tinggi (person)
terrible	= buruk sekali, mengerikan
thin	= tipis, lemah
thick	= tebal
thirsty	= haus
tidy	= rapat, teratur
tight	= sempit, kikir
tired	= capek, lelah
true	= benar, betul
typical	= khas
ugly	= jelek, buruk
ultramarine	= biru langit, - laut
urgent	= mendesak
useful	= berguna, bermanfaat
useless	= tak berguna, tak bermanfaat
vague	= samar-samar, tidak jelas
valid	= sah, absah
various	= bermacam, pelbagai
vulgar	= kasar
wacky	= sinting, edan
wavy	= berombak, keriting
well	= sehat
wet	= basah
white	= putih
whole	= seluruh, lengkap
wide	= lebar
wild	= liar
wise	= bijaksana
wishy-washy	= plin-plan
wizened	= berkerut, berkeriput
wonderful	= sangat bagus



wormy	= berulat, bercacing, cacingan
yellowish	= kekuning-kuningan
young	= muda
zigzag	= berliku-liku

B. Verbs

1. Regular Verbs

abandon	= meninggalkan, melepaskan
abbreviate	= menyingkatkan
abduct	= menculik, melarikan
abet	= bersekongkol dengan
abolish	= menghapuskan, mengakhiri
abort	= menggugurkan
absorb	= mengisap, menyerap
abuse	= menyalahgunakan
accelerate	= mempercepat
accept	= menerima, mengabulkan
acclaim	= menyambut
accompany	= menemani, menyertai
accomplish	= menyelesaikan
accumulate	= menghimpun, mengumpulkan
achieve	= mencapai (success)
acquire	= memperoleh, mendapatkan
activate	= menggiatkan
actualize	= mewujudkan, melaksanakan
adapt	= membiasakan, menyesuaikan
add	= menambah, berjumlah
adhere	= melekat, menempel
adjust	= menyetel, mengatur
admire	= mengagumi
admit	= mengakui, mengaku
adopt	= mengambil, mengangkat



adore	= memuja, mencintai
adulterate	= memalsukan, mencampuri
advance	= memajukan
advise	= menasihati
affect	= memengaruhi
affront	= menghina
afield	= menyeleweng, menyimpang
agree	= setuju, menyetujui
allege	= mengatakan, menduga keras
allow	= membolehkan, mengizinkan
allude	= menyinggung
alter	= mengubah, berubah
analyze	= menganalisis
annihilate	= menghancurkan, membasmi
announce	= mengumumkan
annoy	= mengganggu, menjengkelkan
answer	= menjawab
anticipate	= mengantisipasi
apologize	= minta maaf
apall	= menggemparkan
appear	= kelihatan, muncul, terbit
appease	= menenangkan, meredakan
apply	= melamar, menggunakan
appoint	= menunjuk, mengangkat
approach	= mendekati
approve	= menyetujui, setuju
argue	= memperdebatkan, membantah
arrange	= menyusun, menata
arrest	= menangkap, menahan
arrive	= tiba, sampai
arrogate	= merebut
ask	= menanyakan, meminta
assail	= menyerbu, menyerang



assemble	= memasang, berkumpul
assert	= menegaskan, menuntut
assess	= menaksir, membebani
assign	= memberikan, menugaskan
assist	= membantu, menolong
attach	= melampirkan, membubuhkan
attack	= menyerang, menyerbu
attain	= mencapai
attempt	= mencoba
attend	= menghadiri, mengurus
attract	= menarik
authorize	= memberi kuasa
avoid	= menghindari, menjauhkan
backbite	= memfitnah
badger	= merengek-rengok
ballyhoo	= menggembar-gemborkan, mengadakan reklame
bandage	= membalut, memerban
bash	= menampar
beautify	= memperindah, mempercantik
befriend	= melindungi, menolong
beg	= meminta, mengemis
behave	= berkelakuan, bereaksi
behead	= memenggal, memotong kepala
believe	= percaya
belittle	= meremehkan
bestow	= memberikan, melimpahkan
bilk	= menipu
blame	= menyalahkan
blaspheme	= mengutuk
blemish	= mencemarkan, menodai
bless	= memberkahi, merestui
blink	= mengejapkan, berkedip-kedip
boast	= menyombongkan diri



bootleg	= menyelundupkan
bootlick	= menjilat
borrow	= meminjam
breathe	= bernapas, menghirup
bribe	= menyogok, menyuap
bridle	= mengekang
broadcast	= menyiarkan, menaburkan
brush	= menyikat, menyekakan
bury	= mengubur, memendam
calculate	= menghitung
call	= memanggil
calumniate	= memfitnah
canalize	= mengalirkan, menyalurkan
cancel	= membatalkan
carry	= membawa
carve	= memahat, mengukir
cause	= menyebabkan
cease	= berhenti
celebrate	= merayakan
certify	= menyatakan, menandai
challenge	= menantang
change	= mengubah, menukarkan
channel	= menyalurkan
characterize	= menggolongkan
cheat	= menipu, menyontek
chew	= mengunyah, memamah
choke	= mencekik
circumcise	= menyunat, mengkhitan
claim	= menuntut, meminta
clarify	= menjelaskan, menjernihkan
claw	= mencakar
clean	= membersihkan
climb	= mendaki, memanjat



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

close	= menutup
combine	= menyatukan, mencampur
compare	= membandingkan
complain	= mengeluh
complete	= menyempurnakan
congratulate	= mengucapkan selamat
consider	= mempertimbangkan
continue	= meneruskan, melanjutkan
cook	= memasak
copy	= menyalin
correct	= mengoreksi
count	= menghitung
cover	= menutupi
cry	= menangis
dance	= menari, berdansa
decide	= menentukan, memutuskan
decorate	= menghias
decrease	= mengurangi, berkurang
defeat	= mengalahkan
deliver	= menyampaikan
describe	= menggambarkan
destroy	= menghancurkan
die	= meninggal, mati
discover	= menemukan
divide	= membagi
doubt	= ragu
dress	= berpakaian
drop	= menjatuhkan, menetes
dry	= mengeringkan, kering
earn	= mencari untuk hidup
educate	= mendidik
elect	= memilih
encourage	= memberi, semangat



end	= berakhir, mengakhiri
enjoy	= menikmati, suka
enroll	= mendaftarkan
enter	= memasuki
erase	= menghapus
escape	= lepas, lolos
examine	= menguji, memeriksa
expect	= mengharapkan, harap
experience	= mengalami
explain	= menerangkan
fail	= gagal
fear	= takut
fill	= mengisi
finish	= menyelesaikan
float	= mengapung, mengambang
follow	= mengikuti, menyertai
force	= memaksa
form	= membentuk
frighten	= menakut-takuti
govern	= memerintah, mengatur
guess	= menerka, menebak
graduate	= tamat
guide	= menuntun
happen	= terjadi
hate	= membenci
heat	= memanas
help	= membantu, menolong
hope	= berharap
imitate	= menirukan
improve	= memperbaiki
include	= termasuk
increase	= meningkatkan, menambah
indicate	= menandakan, menunjukkan



inform	= memberitahukan
insist	= mendesak
insult	= menghina
intend	= bermaksud
introduce	= memperkenalkan
invent	= menciptakan
invite	= mengundang
involve	= meliputi, melibatkan
jimmy	= mendobrak, mengungkit
join	= ikut serta dengan, menjadi anggota
judge	= mengadili
jump	= melompat
justify	= membenarkan, memberi alasan
keel over	= jatuh pingsan, terjungkal
kick	= menendang
kidnap	= menculik
kill	= membunuh
kiss	= mencium
knife	= menikam
knock	= menampar, mengetok
ladle	= menyendok
lament	= meratapi, menyesali
laugh	= tertawa
launch	= meluncurkan
lavish (on)	= mencurahkan
lead	= memimpin
leak	= membocorkan
lean	= menyandarkan
leer (at)	= melirik
lengthen	= memperpanjang
lick	= menjilat
liken	= mempersamakan
link	= menghubungkan



listen	= mendengarkan
live	= tinggal
load	= memuat
lock	= mengunci
look	= melihat, tampak
love	= mencintai
mark	= memberi tanda, mengoreksi
marry	= mengawini
measure	= mengukur
memorize	= menghafal
mend	= memperbaiki, menambal
mention	= menyebut
miss	= ketinggalan, kehilangan
mix	= mencampur
move	= memindahkan, pindah
neglect	= mengabaikan
notice	= memerhatikan
need	= membutuhkan, memerlukan
neglect	= mengabaikan
obey	= menaati
obtain	= memperoleh
open	= membuka
own	= memiliki
paint	= mengecat, melukis
participate	= berpartisipasi
pass	= lulus, lewat
plan	= merencanakan
plant	= menanam
play	= bermain
point	= menunjuk
practice	= melatih
pray	= shalat, berdoa
preach	= berkhotbah



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

prepare	= menyiapkan
pretend	= pura-pura
prevent	= mencegah
produce	= menghasilkan
prohibit	= melarang
promise	= berjanji
pronounce	= mengucapkan
propose	= mengusulkan
protect	= melindungi
protest	= memprotes
prove	= membuktikan
publish	= menerbitkan
pull	= menarik
push	= mendorong
punish	= menghukum
quarrel	= berkelahi, bertengkar
rain	= hujan
raise	= mengangkat
realize	= menyadari
receive	= menerima
recognize	= mengenal
refuse	= menolak
remember	= mengingat
remind	= mengingatkan
rent	= menyewa
repair	= memperbaiki
repeat	= mengulangi
respect	= menghormati
return	= kembali
sail	= berlayar
save	= menabung
seduce	= menggoda, memujuk
seen	= tampaknya



share	= membagi
show	= menunjuk
sign	= menandatangani
smile	= tersenyum
smoke	= merokok
soften	= melunakkan
solve	= memecahkan masalah
start	= mulai
stay	= tinggal
stop	= berhenti
study	= belajar
suggest	= menyarankan
support	= mendukung
surrender	= menyerah
suspect	= curiga
talk	= bercakap, berbicara
test	= menguji
touch	= menyentuh
train	= melatih
translate	= menerjemahkan
travel	= bepergian
trust	= memercayai
try	= mencoba
type	= mengetik
urge	= mendesak
use	= memakai, menggunakan
visit	= mengunjungi
wait	= menunggu
walk	= berjalan
want	= ingin

2. Irregular Verb

arise- arose-arisen = timbul



bear-bore-born	= melahirkan, menahan
beat-beat-beaten	= menahan, melahirkan
become-became-become	= menjadi
begin-began-begun	= memulai
beget-begot-begotten	= memperanakan, menurunkan
behold-beheld-beheld	= melihat
bend-bent-bent	= membengkokkan
bind-bound-bound	= mengikat, menjilid, membalut
bite-bit-bitten	= menggigit
blow-blew-blown	= meniup
break-broke-broken	= memecahkan, meluruskan
breed-bred-bred	= menernakan, memelihara
bring-brought-brought	= membawa
browbeat-browbeat-browbeaten	= menggertak
build-built-built	= membangun, mendirikan
burn-burnt-burnt	= membakar, menyala
buy-bought-bought	= membeli
catch-caught-caught	= menangkap
choose-chose-chosen	= memilih
cleave-clove-cloven	= menggantungkan diri
cling-clung-clung	= berpegang teguh
come-came-come	= datang
cut-cut-cut	= memotong
dig-dug-dug	= menggali
do-did-done	= mengerjakan, melakukan
draw-drew-drawn	= menarik
drink-drank-drunk	= minum
eat-ate-eaten	= makan
fall-fell-fallen	= jatuh
feed-fed-fed	= memberi makan
feel-felt-felt	= meraba, merasa
fight-fought-fought	= berkelahi, berjuang
find-found-found	= menemukan



fly-flew-flown	= terbang
forbid-forbade-forbidden	= melarang
forget-forgot-forgotten	= lupa
get-got-got	= memperoleh
give-gave-given	= memberi
go-went-gone	= pergi
grow-grew-grown	= tumbuh
hang-hung-hung	= menggantung
have-had-had	= mempunyai
hear-heard-heard	= mendengar
hide-hid-hidden	= bersembunyi
hit-hit-hit	= memukul
hold-held-held	= memegang, mengadakan
hurt-hurt-hurt	= melukai
keep-kept	= memelihara, menyimpan
know-knew-known	= mengetahui
lead-led-led	= membina
leap-leapt-leapt	= melompat
learn-learnt-learnt	= mempelajari
leave-left-left	= meninggalkan, berangkat
lend-lent-lent	= meminjamkan
let-let-let	= membiarkan, membolehkan
lose-lost-lost	= hilang, kehilangan
make-made-made	= membuat
mean-meant-meant	= bermaksud, berarti
meet-met-met	= bertemu
mislead-misled-misled	= menyesatkan
overcome-overcame-overcome	= mengatasi
pay-paid-paid	= membayar
put-put-put	= meletakkan
read-read-read	= membaca
ring-rang-rung	= berbunyi
rise-rose-risen	= naik, terbit, timbul



run-ran-run	= lari
say-said-said	= berkata, mengatakan
see-saw-seen	= melihat
sell-sold-sold	= menjual
send-sent-sent	= mengirim
shake-shook-shaken	= menggoncangkan
shine-shone (shined)-shone	= bercahaya
show-showed-shown	= menunjukkan
shut-shut-shut	= menutup
sing-sang-sung	= menyanyi
sit-sat-sat	= duduk
sleep-slept-slept	= tidur
smell-smelt-smelt	= mencium, berbau
speak-spoke-spoken	= berbicara
spell-spelt-spelt	= mengeja
spend-spent-spent	= menghabiskan, memakai
spill-spilt-split	= tumpah, menumpahkan
spit-spat-spat	= meludahi, berludah
spread-spread-spread	= membentangkan, menyiarkan
stand-stood-stood	= berdiri
steal-stole-stolen	= mencuri
stick-stuck-stuck	= menempelkan, merekatkan
swear-swore-sworn	= bersumpah
sweep-swept-swept	= menyapu
swim-swam-swum	= berenang
take-took-taken	= membawa, mengambil
teach-taught-taught	= mengajar
tear-tore-torn	= merobek
tell-told-told	= ceritakan, mengatakan
think-thought-thought	= berpikir, mengira
throw-threw-thrown	= melemparkan, melempar
understand-understood	= mengerti
wear-wore-worn	= memakai



win-won-won	= menang, memenangkan
wind-wound-wound	= memutar
write-wrote-written	= menulis

C. Nouns (Kata Benda)

1. Occupation (Jabatan/Pekerjaan Orang)

author	= pengarang
baker	= tukang roti
barber	= tukang cukur
beggar	= pengemis
bricklayer	= tukang batu
businessman	= pengusaha
butcher	= tukang daging
captain	= nakhoda
carpenter	= tukang kayu
chairman	= ketua
cheater	= penipu
child	= anak
clown	= pelawak
kook	= juru masak
dean	= dekan
dentist	= dokter gigi
director	= direktur
doctor	= dokter
driver	= supir
engineer	= ahli mesin
fireman	= tukang pemadam
fisherman	= nelayan
fishmonger	= pedagang ikan
garbageman	= tukang sampah
gardener	= tukang kebun
girl	= gadis



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

goldsmith	= tukang emas
governor	= gubernur
guard	= penjaga
guest	= tamu
guide	= penunjuk jalan
headmaster	= kepala sekolah
host	= tuan rumah
journalist	= wartawan
judge	= hakim
king	= raja
lawyer	= pengacara
leader	= pemimpin
lecturer	= dosen
manager	= pengelola
mechanic	= ahli mesin
merchant	= saudagar
minister	= menteri, pendeta
nurse	= juru rawat
painter	= pelukis
passenger	= penumpang
photographer	= tukang potret
plumber	= tukang ledeng
poet	= penyair
porter	= kuli, buruh
postman	= tukang post
priest	= imam, pendeta
publisher	= penerbit
refugee	= pengungsi
sailor	= pelaut
servant	= hamba, pembantu
shoemaker	= tukang sepatu
soldier	= tentara
stewardess	= pramugari



supervisor	= pengawas
tailor	= penjahit
thief	= pencuri
treasurer	= bendaharawan
typist	= juru ketik
visitor	= tamu
writer	= penulis

2. Thing (Sesuatu)

acne	= jerawat
basket	= keranjang
bed	= tempat tidur
belt	= ikat pinggang
bicycle	= sepeda
blanket	= selimut
boat	= perahu
bowl	= mangkok
bracelet	= gelang
brake	= rem
broom	= sapu
brush	= sikat
bucket	= ember, timba
button	= kancing
coat	= jas
comb	= sisir
cup	= cangkir
cupboard	= lemari
curtain	= tabir, tirai
desk	= bangku
dish	= piring hidangan
duster	= penghapus
earring	= anting-anting
envelop	= amplop, sampul



ENGLISH IN REAL SITUATION

eraser	= penghapus
fan	= kipas angin
fence	= pagar
flag	= bendera
flashlight	= senter
floor	= lantai
flower	= bunga
file folder	= map
fork	= garpu
hammer	= palu
handkerchief	= sapu tangan
hat	= topi
gun	= senjata
instrument	= alat, perkakas
iron	= setrika, besi
key	= kunci
knife	= pisau
ladder	= tangga
lamp	= lampu
leaf	= daun
light	= lampu, cahaya
line	= garis
magazine	= majalah
map	= peta
marker	= spidol
mat	= tikar
match	= korek api
mattress	= kasur
medicine	= obat
mirror	= cermin
motorcycle	= sepeda motor
nail	= paku
necklace	= kalung



needle	= jarum
net	= jala
newspaper	= surat kabar
notebook	= buku catatan
pail	= ember
parcel	= bungkus
picture	= gambar
pillow	= bantal
plate	= piring
pocket	= kantong
prayer mat	= tikar shalat
present	= hadiah
pump	= pompa
purse	= dompet (pr)
raincoat	= jas hujan
ring	= cincin
roof	= atap
rope	= tali
rubber	= karet
ruler	= penggaris
saw	= gergaji
screw driver	= obeng
sheet	= seprei
shelf	= rak
ship	= kapal
shirt	= baju kemeja
spade	= sekop
spoon	= sendok
stamp	= perangko
stick	= tongkat
stove	= kompor
stone	= batu
string	= tali



suitcase	= kopor
table cloth	= taplak meja
thread	= benang
tie	= dasi
tin, can	= kaleng
toothbrush	= sikat gigi
towel	= handuk
toy	= mainan anak
train	= kereta api
trash can (Am)	= tempat sampah
dustbin (Br)	= tempat sampah
tree	= pohon
typewriter	= mesin ketik
tire	= ban
umbrella	= payung
wardrobe	= lemari pakaian
wall	= dinding
wallet	= dompet (lk)
waterfall	= air terjun
wayfarer	= musafi, pelancong

D. Conjunctions (Kata Sambung)

again	= lagi, lagi pula
also	= juga
and	= dan
as well as	= dan juga
besides	= di samping itu
both ... and	= dan ... juga
further	= selanjutnya
furthermore	= selanjutnya
likewise	= seperti itu juga
moreover	= lagi pula



not only ... but also	= tidak hanya ... tapi juga
secondly	= kedua
either ... or	= bukan ... ataupun
or	= atau
otherwise	= kalau tidak
but	= tetapi
however	= namun, tetapi
nevertheless	= namun
notwithstanding	= meskipun
only	= cuma, sayang
on the contrary	= sebaliknya
on the other hand	= sebaliknya
still	= masih
whereas	= sedangkan, padahal
while	= sedangkan
yet	= namun, sekalipun begitu
accordingly	= jadi, karena itu
thus	= jadi, maka
therefore	= oleh, karena itu
hence	= sebab itu
if	= jika
as	= sebagai, karena
because	= karena
that	= bahwa, sehingga
since	= sejak, karena
in order that	= agar
unless	= kecuali, kalau
provided that	= asalkan
as if	= seakan-akan
whether ... or	= apakah ... atau ...
even though/although	= walaupun



E. Prepositions (Kata Depan)

about	= kira-kira, hampir, tentang, baru saja mau
above	= di atas
across	= di seberang
after	= sesudah, setelah
against	= melawan, berlawanan dengan
along	= sepanjang
among	= di antara (banyak)
around	= sekitar, keliling
at	= di, pada
before	= sebelum, lebih dahulu, duluan
behind	= di belakang, terbelakang
below	= di bawah, ke bawah
beneath	= di bawah (dempet dengan benda)
beside	= di samping, di sebelah
besides	= selain, di samping itu
between	= di antara (dua benda)
beyond	= melebihi, melewati, di luar
by	= dekat, oleh, dengan
down	= ke bawah
during	= selama, pada waktu
for	= untuk, bagi, selama, karena
from	= dari
in	= di, dalam, pada, di dalam
into	= ke dalam, ke
like	= seperti, sama dengan
near	= dekat
of	= dari, tentang
off	= lepas dari, jauh, keluar
on	= di atas (nempel dengan benda), pada
out	= di luar, ke luar
over	= di atas



since	= sejak, karena
throughout	= di seluruh, sepanjang
till	= sampai
to	= ke, pada, untuk
toward(s)	= terhadap, ke arah, untuk, menjelang
under	= di bawah, ke bawah
until	= hingga, sampai
up	= naik, sebelah sana, ke atas
upon	= di atas
with	= dengan, serta, bersama
within	= dalam, sampai, di dalam
without	= tanpa
except	= kecuali
owing to	= karena
because of	= disebabkan oleh
by means of	= dengan memakai
for the purpose of	= dengan maksud
for the sake of	= demi
in place of	= sebagai pengganti
in behalf of	= demi kepentingan
in front of	= di depan
in opposition to	= berlawanan dengan
in spite of	= meskipun
instead of	= sebagai pengganti, daripada
on behalf of	= atas nama
with a view to	= dengan maksud untuk
with reference to	= berkenaan dengan
with regard to	= berkenaan dengan, mengenai

F. Interjections (Kata Seru)

hurrah!	= hore!
huzzah!	= bagus!



ha ha!	= ha ha! (suara tertawa)
oh!	= oh!
alas!	= aduh!
alack!	= aduh! Sayang!
bravo!	= bagus sekali!
hark!	= dengarlah!
hist!	= diamlah!
hush!	= diam!
bosh!	= omong kosong!
stuff!	= omong kosong!
pish!	= cih!
pooh!	= bah! Mustahil!
tut-tut!	= ah masa!
aha!	= aha!
hum!	= hem!
dammit!	= persetan!
deuce!	= jahanam! Kurang ajar!
alack a day!	= aduh sialan!
dear me!	= astaga!
gracious, what happened?	= astaga! Ada apa?
good gracious, no!	= ya Allah, jangan!
good heavens!	= masya Allah!
good lord!	= astaga!
hail to the chief!	= hidup pemimpin kita!
bad luck to it!	= celaka
just my luck!	= sialan!
well done!	= baik sekali
thank goodness!	= syukurlah!
thank god!	= alhamdulillah!
to hell with it!	= persetan! Kurang ajar!
here goes!	= beginilah!
welcome!	= selamat datang!
hear! hear!	= dengar! Dengarlah!



poor thing!	= kasihan!
terrible news!	= berita yang mengerikan!
fool!	= tolol! Bodoh!
what a shame!	= sungguh memalukan!
strange!	= aneh!
what a sight you are!	= lucu benar rupamu!
how beautiful she is!	= alangkah cantiknya dia!
right face, march!	= hadap kanan, gerak!
left face, march!	= hadap kiri, gerak!
right about face, march!	= balik kanan, gerak!
two steps forward, march	= dua langkah ke depan, jalan!
two steps backward, march	= dua langkah ke belakang, jalan!
two steps right, march!	= dua langkah ke samping kanan, jalan!
forward, march	= maju, jalan!
full step forward, march!	= langkah tegah maju, jalan!
halt, march!	= henti, gerak!
march in place, march!	= jalan di tempat, gerak!
ready, march!	= siap gerak!
honor right, march!	= hormat kanan, gerak!
to suppose that he could be pardoned!	
(siapa kira bahwa ia dapat diampuni!)	
to think that he should have died!	
(siapa kira dia telah mati akhirnya!)	

G. Vocabulary and Slang

1. Get a grip! : Get control of your emotion
E.g.: Don't get so upset! Get a grip.
2. Having a blast! : Having a great time
E.g.: What a great party! I'm having a blast!
3. What's up with ... : What's wrong with ...
E.g.: Rob seems a little upset. What's up with him?
4. Rug : ... think a hairpiece



- E.g.: That's not his real hair. I think it's a rug.
5. Putting ... on : Kidding
E.g.: That story can't be true. You're putting me on.
6. Get a load of ... : look at that ...
E.g.: get a load of that dress. Isn't it ugly?
7. A Hunk : A muscular man
E.g.: David exercise a lot. He's a hunk.
8. No way! : That's impossible!
E.g.: You drove down that one-way street against traffic?! No way!
9. Get off... case : Stop nagging ...!
E.g.: Why do you keep criticizing me?! Get off my case!
10. Can't stand : can't tolerate
E.g.: I'm not inviting Diane to my party. I can't stand her.
11. To die for! : Absolutely fantastic
E.g.: Did you taste this blueberry pie? It's to die for!
12. A rip off! : Thievery
E.g.: Why did you pay so much for that TV? What a rip-off!
13. Ring up : Add up
E.g.: If you're ready, I can ring up your purchase
14. Rock bottom : Extremely low
E.g.: This store has rock bottom prices.
15. Checkers : Cashiers
E.g.: The lines in the market are so long. They need more checkers.
16. Slashing : Significantly reducing
E.g.: The market is slashing its prices.
17. Veggies : Vegetables
E.g.: My mother always says I need to eat more veggies.
18. Making ... mouth water : Making ... droll
E.g.: These pastries are making my mouth water.
19. From scratch : From the very beginning (using fresh ingredients)
E.g.: My mother made a cake from scratch.
20. Pick up : Buy
E.g.: I need to pick up some milk at the market.



21. Get this show on the road! : Hurry and get started
E.g.: The movie was supposed to start ten minutes ago. Let's get this show on the road!
22. Write-up: Review
E.g.: Did you read the write-up? It's supposed to be a great movie.
23. Sellout : Performance for which all of the tickets have been sold
E.g.: There are no tickets left. It's a sellout.
24. Plugged : Promoted
E.g.: That movie is going to be very popular. It's being plugged all over the world.
25. Sleeper! : Surprisingly successful movie
E.g.: That unpopular movie surprised everyone. It turned out to be a sleeper!
26. Lines: Words in script
E.g.: My role is too large! I have too many lines to memorize!
27. Take in a movie : Go to the movies
E.g.: Let's go to dinner tonight then take in a movie
28. Hang out : Relax and do nothing
E.g.: After working hard all week, it's nice to go to the beach and hang out.
29. B and B : Hotel with bed and breakfast
E.g.: Instead of a hotel, let's stay in B and B.
30. Take a dip : Go swimming
E.g.: Let's go to the pool and take a dip.
31. Soaking up some sun : Sunbathing
E.g.: You're so tan! Have you been soaking up some sun today?
32. Hit the town : Go into town
E.g.: Let's hit the town and go shopping.
33. Booked solid: completely filled
E.g.: The hotel didn't have any rooms left. They were booked solid.
34. To put ... up : To accommodate ...
E.g.: I hope we can find a hotel to put us up for the night.
35. Grab a cab : Take a taxicab



- E.g.: In New York, you can either take the subway or grab a cab anywhere.
36. Stayed up till all hours of the night : Stayed awake until very late
E.g.: I'm tired because last night I stayed up till all hours of the night.
37. Sightseeing: Visiting some interesting places
E.g.: I went sightseeing today. What a beautiful city.
38. Sleeping in : Sleeping later than usual
E.g.: I usually get up early, but tomorrow I'm sleeping in.
39. Red eye : Overnight flight
E.g.: I had taking the red-eye. I always arrive so tired.
40. Travel light : Travel with few items
E.g.: I don't take a lot of clothes with me when I go on business trips. I prefer to travel light.
41. Standby : A passenger waiting list
E.g.: Since I didn't have a reservation, I was put on standby.
42. Got bumped : Lost my seat in the airplane
E.g.: I got bumped because I was late to the airport.
43. Layover : Stop
E.g.: I'm sorry I'm late. We had a three- hour layover in Texas.
44. Frequent flyer : Person who travels often
E.g.: As a frequent flyer, I was given a free ticket.
45. Barf bag : Bag used for airsickness
E.g.: I got sick during the flight and needed a barf bag.
46. Wiped out : Exhausted
E.g.: After not sleeping all night, I'm wiped out.
47. Wired : Full of energy
E.g.: When I arrived in Paris, I was wired because I was so excited!
48. Jet lag : Tired from crossing time zone
E.g.: When you fly from L.A. to New York, do you get jet lag?
49. Way out in the boonies In a distant and remote location
E.g.: Lois lives way out in the boonies. I got lost five times on the way to her house.



50. Carry-on : Small suitcase that can be carried on the plane
E.g.: It's easier to travel with only a carry-on.
51. Cut down : Eat less
E.g.: I eat too much. I need to cut down.
52. A side of : An additional order of
E.g.: Let's order hamburgers and a side of fries?
53. Skip : Omit
E.g.: I'm going to skip the salad. I've eaten enough vegetables today.
54. Go Dutch : Pay separately
E.g.: Let's go Dutch today and just split the bill.
55. Sweet tooth : passion for sweets
E.g.: I love dessert. I have a sweet tooth.
56. ... Eyes... (to be) bigger than ... stomach! : You believe you can eat more than you can
E.g.: You think you can eat all that?! Your eyes are bigger than your stomach!
57. Leftovers : Remaining food
E.g.: I'll finish this sandwich tomorrow. I can eat the leftovers for lunch.
58. Is on me : Is going to be paid for by me
E.g.: Leave your money at home. Lunch is on me.
59. Grab a bite : Get something to eat
E.g.: I'm hungry. Let's grab a bite before the movie.
60. Chocaholic! : Chocolate lover
E.g.: Irene ate a box of chocolates today. She's a real chocaholic.
61. Pigged out : Ate in excess
E.g.: What a meal! I really pigged out!
62. Doggie bag : Bag to carry food home
E.g.: I can't eat anymore. I need a doggie bag.
63. Blowout : Flat tire
E.g.: I drove my car over a nail and got a blowout.
64. Totaled : Destroyed



- E.g.: My car was totaled in an accident. Now I have to buy a new one.
65. Ran a light : Drove through a red light
E.g.: Yesterday, a driver ran a light and almost hit me!
66. Spin : Drive
E.g.: Would you like to go for a spin in my car?
67. Punch it! : Accelerate suddenly!
E.g.: I'm going to be late for work! I'd better punch it!
68. Fender-bender : minor car accident
E.g.: I was in a fender-bender today. The car repairs shouldn't cost very much.
69. Rush hour: The time when everyone is driving on the road
E.g.: Yesterday, it took me an hour to drive home during rush hour, and I only live a mile away!
70. Hop in! : Get in!
E.g.: I'll be glad to drive you to the market. Hop in!
71. Hauled in: Arrested
E.g.: Bob got hauled in for speeding! He may have to spend the night in jail!
72. Bumper-to-bumper traffic: Heavy traffic
E.g.: The bumper-to-bumper traffic made me late!
73. Cop: Police officer
E.g.: The cop just arrested that man for bank robbery!
74. Pot holes: Deep holes in the street
E.g.: I ruined my tires when I drove over those pot holes.
75. Clunker: Old car
E.g.: I have to take the bus until my clunker gets fixed.
76. Lead foot: Tendency to drive very fast
E.g.: I don't drive with Dan because he has a lead foot!
77. Cut class: Didn't attend class
E.g.: Tony cut class yesterday and went to the movies instead.
78. Psych: Psychology botch



- E.g.: My psych teacher is strange. I think she's neurotic.
79. Aced: Did extremely well on
E.g.: I'm so excited! I aced the test!
80. Pulled an all-nighter: Stayed up all night
E.g.: I pulled an all-nighter studying! I'm exhausted.
81. Pop quiz!: Surprise test
E.g.: The teacher surprised us all by giving us a pop quiz.
82. Drop it : Remove the class from the schedule
E.g.: This class is too hard. I think I'm going to drop it.
83. Straight A's: Perfect grades
E.g.: My sister always gets straight A's without even studying!
84. Final: End-of-term examination
E.g.: If I don't pass the final, I'm going to be in big trouble.
85. Blew: Did extremely well on
E.g.: I blew my test. I'm studying harder next time!
86. Killer: Very difficult
E.g.: What a killer test! It was really hard!
87. Flunked : Failed
E.g.: Paul flunked the course because he never studies.
88. Make-up: Second chance at taking the test
E.g.: I missed the test because I was sick. I hope the teacher is giving me a make-up.
89. Cram: Study hard in a short period of time.
E.g.: You forgot about the test tomorrow? You'd better cram for it!
90. Mid-term: Middle-of-term examination
E.g.: I passed the mid-term! My parents will be so happy.
91. Running a fever: Feverish
E.g.: You're warm. Are you running a fever?
92. Bounce back : Recover
E.g.: It takes weeks to bounce back from the flu.
93. Passed out : Fainted
E.g.: Joan got dizzy and almost passed out.
94. As sick as a dog: Feeling very sick



- E.g.: I missed three weeks of work because I was as sick as a dog.
95. In the pink: In good Health
E.g.: After being sick for a week, I'm finally back in the pink.
96. Bored out of ... mind: very bored
E.g.: There's nothing to do here. I'm bored out of my mind!
97. Take it easy: Relax
E.g.: Don't work so hard. Take it easy!
98. Go stir Crazy! : Become very restless from confinement
E.g.: If I don't get out of this house, I'll go stir crazy!
99. Raring to go! : Full of energy
E.g.: After a week of rest, you should be raring to go!
100. Antsy : Nervous and agitated
E.g.: I can't sleep. I'm too antsy
101. Pull through: Service
E.g.: Did your mother pull through after surgery?
102. Under the weather: ill
E.g.: You don't look well. Are you feeling under the weather today?
103. Run its course: Lose strength on its own
E.g.: There is no cure for cold. You just have to let it run its course.
104. Blah : Tired and lifeless
E.g.: I don't know what's wrong with me today. I don't really feel sick. Just a little blah.
105. Puppy love: Immature love
E.g.: They're not old enough to know true love. It's just puppy love.
106. Tie the knot: Get married
E.g.: That's your wife? When did you tie the knot?
107. No strings attached: Hidden motives
E.g.: There are no strings attached to my invitation. I don't expect anything in return.
108. Turn ... down: Decline ... offer
E.g.: If you don't want to go out with Bill, turn him down.
109. Dumped: Rejected
E.g.: My boyfriend dumped me for another girl!



110. Showed up : Appeared

E.g.: Ted was late, but he finally showed up.

111. Love at first sight : Instant love

E.g.: When I met you father, it was love at first sight.

112. Drop-dead gorgeous : Very beautiful

E.g.: Tessa is drop-dead gorgeous! Is she a model?

113. To break ... date : to cancel ... date

E.g.: Leonard and I planned on having dinner together last night, but he had to break our date!

114. Leading ... on! : Making ... falsely think ... interested in ...

E.g.: If you really don't like Martin, don't go out with him. You just leading him on!

115. Ask ... out! : ask ... on a date

E.g.: If you want a date with Jenifer, just ask her out!



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Pengalaman ilmiah berupa seminar terutama dalam menyampaikan makalah (pembicara) baik pada forum internasional maupun



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